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POLITICAL AND POPULATION SURVEY

TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST

NO 55

3 NOV 1958

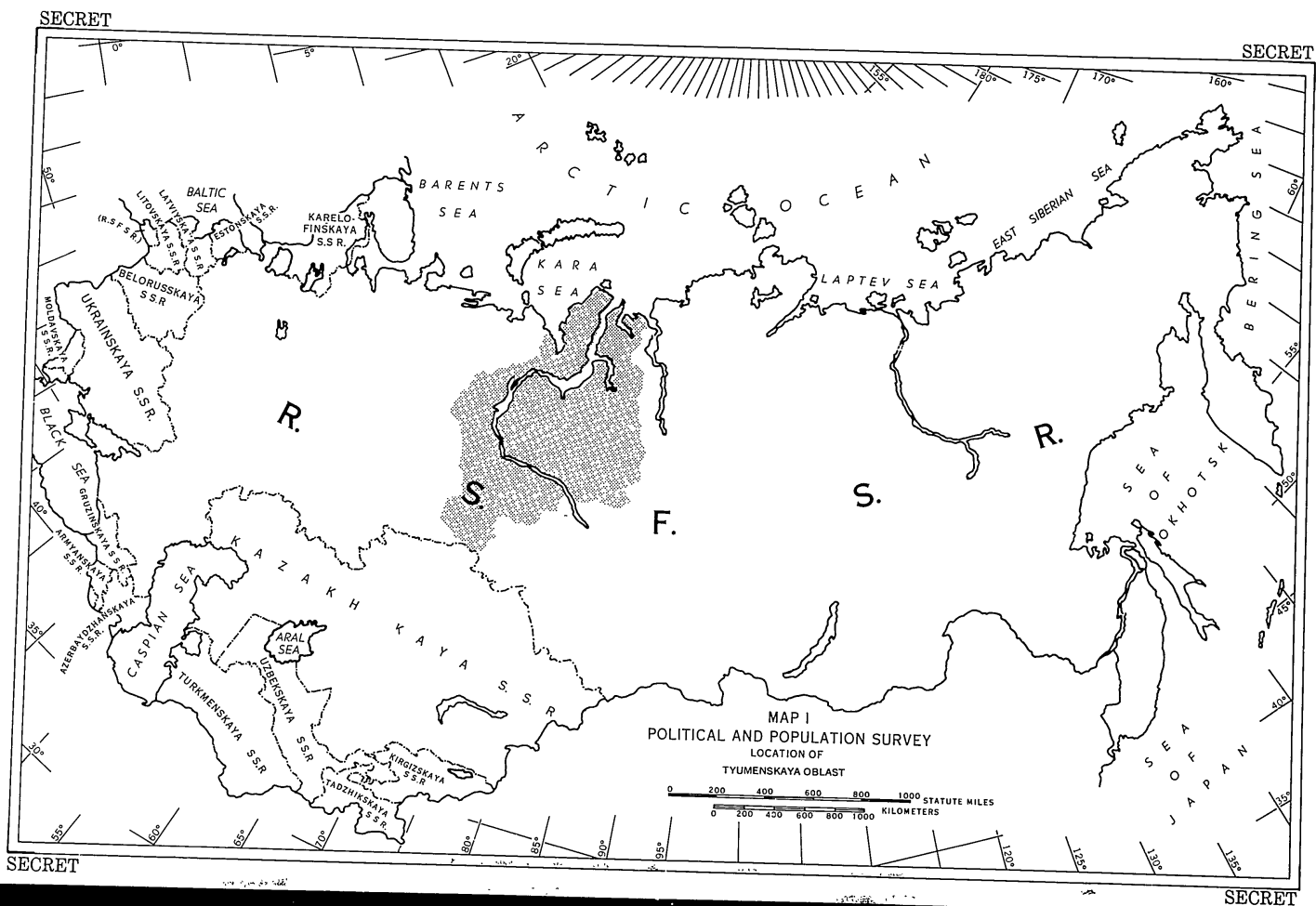
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S E C R E T

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NOTICE

1. The estimates appearing in this study result from an accelerated survey of available data. All figures are the best possible estimates to be derived from accessible information.



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2. Population estimates and administrative-territorial boundaries as of 1 January 1959.

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## Political and Population Survey

TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST

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## TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST

Statistics

	Oblast Total	Oblast Proper	Including Khanty-Man- siyskiy N.O. <sup>a/</sup>	Yamalo-Nen- etskiy N.O. <sup>a/</sup>
Area in Sq. Miles	554,170	51,815	212,664	289,691
Total Est. 1959 Pop.	1,146,500	933,600	127,100	85,800
Urban Pop.	329,000	278,000	29,000	22,000
Rural Pop.	817,500	655,600	98,100	63,800
Cities (Tyumen, Tobolsk, and Ishim)	3	3	--	--
Towns	3 <sup>b/</sup>	1	1 <sup>b/</sup>	1
Urban Settlements	10 <sup>b/</sup>	7	2 <sup>b/</sup>	1
Rural Rayons	38	25	6	7
Selsoverts	450	360	55	35

<sup>a/</sup> Natsionalnyy Okrug.

<sup>b/</sup> Includes one urban area created by decree of 28 August 1958, elevating the populated point of Surgut, the administrative center of Surgutskiy Rayon, to the status of workers' settlement. This information was received too late to be included in the graphics, population estimates, and urban areas summary in this report.

I. Government ControlsA. General

Tyumenskaya Oblast is the third largest administrative-territorial unit in the RSFSR (after Yakutskaya ASSR and Krasnoyarskiy Kray) and is the largest oblast of the USSR. It exceeds in size the combined areas of the Ukrainskaya, Belorusskaya, and Moldavskaya SSRs and the Baltic and Transcaucasian Republics. Tyumen, the oblast center, is the location of the major oblast Party, government, and economic control agencies. The oblast was designated as one of the new major economic-administrative regions of the USSR, which were created in 1957.

The history of Tyumenskaya Oblast is essentially the chronicle of Russian eastward expansion. With the defeat of the indigenous Siberian tribes in the last quarter of the 16th century on the territory currently



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comprising part of Tyumenskaya Oblast, a test of empire had been met and overcome. With the founding of such fortress settlements as Tyumen, Tobolsk, Berezovo, and Surgut, Russian influence began to spread in Siberia and toward the Pacific coast. Expansion in this direction lead to the settling of Alaska and even to the establishment of Russian settlements in California.

Tyumenskaya Oblast was created in August 1944 by carving out over 90 per cent of the territory of Omskaya Oblast. Included in this area were the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug and the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug (formerly Ostyako-Vogulskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug), which had been formed in December 1930. No significant boundary adjustments have occurred in Tyumenskaya Oblast since its incorporation (1944) of Armizonskiy, Berdyuzhskiy, Isetskiy, and Uporovskiy Rayons from Kurganskaya Oblast and the addition of a large area in the west of Krasnoyarskiy Kray by the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug (between 1941 and 1944).

Comprising over half the area of the old West Siberian Economic Region, sparsely settled Tyumenskaya Oblast has the lowest population density of the region, as well as one of the lowest in the USSR, with only 2.1 persons per square mile. Of the various administrative-territorial units in the USSR, only Yakutskaya ASSR and Magadanskaya Oblast have (1958) a lower population density (0.3 and 0.4 persons per square mile, respectively). The proportion of oblast population living in urban areas is considerably lower than in the RSFSR and West Siberian Region. With approximately 9 per cent of the total regional population, Tyumenskaya Oblast has only about 6 per cent of West Siberia's urban population.

In 1957, the oblast contributed 0.117, 0.185, and 2.64 per cent of the gross industrial output (GIP) of the USSR, RSFSR, and West Siberia, respectively. The chief branches of industry, accounting for approximately 82 per cent of oblast gross industrial production and

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located for the most part in the oblast proper, were food processing (35 per cent), lumbering and woodworking (26.2 per cent), and machine building and metalworking (20.8 per cent). Fishing and fish processing contribute over 80 per cent of gross industrial output in the 2 national okrugs. Apparently extensive natural gas and oil deposits have been recently discovered in the oblast. Exploitation of virgin and fallow lands has been undertaken since 1953 and will reportedly be intensified in the future.

B. Control Groups

The oblast control force is estimated to total 45,500 (see Table I), or approximately 4 per cent of the total oblast population. The control force, composed of representatives from the Party, civil government, economic, and military spheres, is divided into 3 levels of responsibility: primary, intermediate, and lower.

TABLE I

ESTIMATED OBLAST CONTROL FORCE: 1959

<u>Category</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Communist Party	neg.	300	1,400	1,700	3.7
Civil government	neg.	4,300	14,500	18,800	41.3
Economic	100	800	21,600	22,500	49.5
Military	<u>neg.</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	100	6,400	39,000	45,500	100.0

The primary control force, estimated to constitute over 0.2 per cent of the total oblast control force, includes local representatives of USSR Party and government agencies, flag and general officers of the armed forces and security agencies, and members of the central apparatus of the Tyumenskiy Sovnarkhoz (Tyumen Council of National Economy). For the most part, the numbers of personnel in this category are negligible, the most numerous comprising the highest-ranking members of the Economic

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Council. The Party, civil government, and military primary control force provides liaison with the central government and republic agencies and supervises and checks on the implementation of their policies in the oblast. The primary economic control force is responsible for formulating oblast economic policy.

The intermediate control force, comprising over 14 per cent of the total control force, includes representatives of the RSFSR civil government apparatus, oblast and city Party and government agencies, field and company grade officers of the armed forces and security agencies, and personnel of economic agencies above the plant or enterprise level, such as employees of the Sovnarkhoz branch directorates and trusts. The intermediate control force is responsible for the implementation of policies and directives handed down from higher agencies, adapting and applying them in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

Approximately 86 per cent of the total oblast control force--the lower rung of the control ladder--comprises the operational level of control. Included are full time workers in the rayon Party committees and in town, settlement, rayon, and rural soviets, NCOs in the armed forces, supervisory personnel within economic enterprises and public institutions having direct contact with the general public, and clerical aides of control force supervisory-administrative personnel at all levels.

1. Communist Party and Komsomol

Party membership in Tyumenskaya Oblast is estimated to be 33,100 (1959) and Komsomol membership to exceed 60,000. The combined membership of the two organizations represents over 8 per cent of the total oblast population. The estimated 1,800 full time Party members in the oblast (approximately 5.4 per cent of the total membership) comprise the Party control force. Through these professional Party workers are channeled the central Party directives which are binding on all oblast Party organs and personnel.

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The most important control agency and policy-formulating body within the oblast is the Bureau of the Oblast Party Committee. This body comprises no more than 11 members. The number of secretaries in the Bureau is established by the USSR Central Committee which also confirms the appointments of Bureau members. Members are guided in their work by the general Party line and by directives of the USSR Party Central Committee and the Bureau of the Communist Party for RSFSR Affairs. The members of the Bureau hold the highest and most important positions in the oblast government, military, and economic control apparatus.

The highest operational control agency of the oblast Party is the Secretariat. Its production-branch departments supervise the work of oblast and lower-level government, internal security, and economic agencies through control of the Party units formed in these agencies.

Party Primary Organizations in Army, Navy, and Air Force units and MVD/KGB military formations (security troops and border guards) are independent of local Party authorities and are subordinate to the Political Directorate of the Siberian Military District, with headquarters in Novosibirsk (Novosibirskaya Oblast). The Military District is, in turn, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Political Directorate in Moskva, which forms at once a section of the USSR Ministry of Defense and a section of the All-Union Party Central Committee.

The incidence of 29 Communists per 1,000 total population of the oblast is slightly lower than the average for the old West Siberian Economic Region (32 per 1,000 total population in 1958) and considerably lower than the proportion in the RSFSR (42 per 1,000 total population in 1958) and in the USSR (39 per total population in 1959). Of the 7 territorial-administrative divisions comprising the old West Siberian Economic Region, only Tomskaya Oblast has a lower ratio of Party members per 1,000 total population. The relatively low ratio in Tyumenskaya Oblast is probably a reflection of its very modest urbanization, low degree of industrialization, and militarily non-strategic location.

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Within the past 2 years, the Party's method of political control over important spheres of Soviet life has undergone some changes, the aim of which appears to be a reduction of the staff operating through special Party Channels and a simplification of administrative procedures. The issuance of 4 Party Central Committee decrees in 1956 and 1957 abolished the practice of attaching USSR Party representatives to the militia units down through the city level, to railroad transport installations, to large plants and important institutions, to ships plying coastal waters, and to airlines and airports of Polar Aviation. Prior to the issuance of these decrees, the USSR Party representatives were appointed by, and responsible to, the USSR Central Committee and were completely independent of the regular Party organizations in the territorial-administrative unit. The result of the decrees indicates a devolution of more responsibility and authority on oblast officials.

The Komsomol organization (Young Communist League) comprising about 5.2 per cent of the oblast total population, is the auxiliary of the Communist Party and its reserve for membership. The youth organization has the responsibility of interpreting Party and government policies and directives for the masses and of leading the way in their implementation. The organization is primarily charged with spreading the Party's influence among youth and guiding them to Soviet ideals.

Membership in Komsomol, comprising youth aged 15-28, is estimated to be in excess of 60,000. The incidence of membership, approximately 52 per 1,000 total population, is considerably lower than the USSR and RSFSR averages in 1958 (87:1,000 and 91:1,000, respectively). The lower oblast ratio is probably the reflection of the small proportion of military among the population and of the chiefly rural character of the oblast.

Among the tasks devolving on the Young Communist League are the Communist education of oblast youth, widespread activity in rural areas particularly in the development of virgin and fallow lands, the

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organization of multifold social and cultural undertakings for young people--clubs, theaters, excursions--and the promotion of physical culture and sport activities. Responsibility for promoting the fulfillment of Party and government directives in such fields as industry, construction, agriculture, and paramilitary training falls on the Youth League. The members have repeatedly been urged to participate in DOSAAF and to assist various organizations concerned with civil defense activity, such as dissemination of information on antiatomic and antibacteriological defense.

A most important function of Komsomol is the direction and supervision of the Pioneers, an organization composed of children and adolescents aged 10 to 15, and the Little Octobrists, aged 7 to 10. Supervision of Pioneer and Octobrist units devolves on the Komsomol organization of the same administrative-territorial division. In turn, the work of each Komsomol unit is supervised by the Party unit at the comparable level. Thus, integration in leadership and operation of the junior organizations is realized.

Any increase in the oblast Komsomol membership will be contingent on a number of factors, chief of which would be a determined effort on the part of the Soviets to develop industry, especially the exploitation of reportedly large natural gas deposits. A second major factor would be the expansion of the virgin and fallow lands program. Currently, however, the Soviets are not carrying out any such plans for large scale development in industry or immediate large scale utilization of virgin and fallow lands. It is probable that during the period 1959-1965 Komsomol membership will not increase appreciably.

## 2. Military

Tyumenskaya Oblast--located within the Eurasian heartland extending beyond the Arctic Circle, sparsely populated, and industrially insignificant--is relatively unimportant from the standpoint of military control. An estimated 6,000 military personnel (army, air force, MVD/KGB) are stationed in the oblast.

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The oblast falls within the Siberian Military District, with headquarters in Novosibirsk, which includes Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays, Omskaya, Tomskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts, Yakutskaya ASSR, and the Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast. Of the 5 identified army units in the Siberian Military District, one is located in Tyumenskaya Oblast--Hq., 109th Guards Rifle Division, at Tyumen. No MVD/KGB militarized units have been identified in the oblast.

Although no air defense (PVO) units have been identified in the oblast, the territory falls within 3 Air Defense Districts (ADD). That part of the oblast lying S of Salekhard, except for a small portion in the sparsely populated eastern central section, is under the Sverdlovsk ADD, with headquarters in Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovskaya Oblast). The eastern segment is subordinate to the White Sea ADD, with headquarters at Arkhangelsk (Arkhangelskaya Oblast), and the far northern sector above Salekhard is under the Central Arctic ADD (headquarters unlocated).

Only one of the 4 airfields in the oblast appears to be used by the military, Tyumen Airfield (Class 5, Target 0156-8013), which is also utilized by civil aircraft and affords facilities for a flight training program. Salekhard Airfield (Class 5, Target 0094-8002), a civil airport, is reported to have a radar site.

In 1951, unconfirmed reports indicated that the area around Berezovo (Khanty-Mansiyskiy Okrug) and Salekhard (Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug) were utilized as sites for experiments with atomic weapons.

### 3. Government

The most important civil government and economic control agencies in the oblast are, respectively, the Oblast Executive Committee and the Tyumenskiy Sovnarkhoz (Tyumen Council of National Economy). Both are located in Tyumen, the oblast center, and are directly subordinate to the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The Oblast Executive Committee directs the activities of subordinate executive committees in the 3 cities of oblast subordination, 2 national okrugs, 3 towns, 10 urban settlements,

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and 38 rural rayons of the oblast. The Sovnarkhoz controls the operations of industrial and construction enterprises which account for approximately 80 per cent of the oblast gross industrial product (GIP) and 0.094 per cent of USSR GIP. The remaining 20 per cent is produced by plants and enterprises under departments of the Oblast Executive Committee.

The total oblast government and economic control force is estimated at 41,300, representing 3.6 per cent of the total population and approximately 91 per cent of the total oblast control force.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE: 1959

<u>Category</u>	<u>Civil Government</u>	<u>Economic</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Oblast Control Force</u>
Primary	neg.	100	100	0.2
Intermediate	4,300	800	5,100	11.2
Lower	<u>14,500</u>	<u>21,600</u>	<u>36,100</u>	<u>79.3</u>
	18,800	22,500	41,300	90.7

Although some representatives of the USSR and RSFSR government apparatus are probably attached to the oblast civil government bodies, their number is presumed to be negligible. The estimated 100 economic primary control force personnel are members of the central apparatus of the Tyumenskiy Sovnarkhoz. They have the responsibility for the direction of virtually all oblast industry of national and regional importance. USSR agencies probably retain control over a few industries or operations which directly concern the national defense.

Within the past several years, a number of enactments have seemed to enhance the authority and responsibility of the oblast government vis-a-vis the republic and central government. The most important promulgation concerned the decentralization of the administration of industry and construction in July 1957. The law designated Tyumenskaya



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Oblast one of the new economic-administrative regions. The Economic Council is empowered to administer, coordinate, and plan for most of the important industrial and construction enterprises in the oblast. It elaborates and implements current and long-range plans, promotes industrial specialization, arranges delivery of raw materials and semifinished products, and determines financial and economic activities of subordinate agencies. At least one curb has been placed on the planning activities of the Sovnarkhoz; it cannot plan a reduction of consumer goods output without obtaining the permission of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade. Oblast technical schools formerly subordinate to the abolished industrial ministries are currently administered by the Sovnarkhoz.

Independent of the oblast government and subordinate to the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Economic Council consists of a chairman, deputy chairmen, industrial branch directorate chiefs, heads of functional departments, and members of their staffs. Powers devolving upon the chairman and deputy-chairmen correspond to the authority once held respectively by All-Union ministers and the heads of chief directorates of All-Union ministries.

While no details are available concerning the internal structure of the Tyumenskiy Sovnarkhoz, the nature of oblast industry permits a number of inferences. Production-branch directorates probably include at least those for machine building and metalworking, lumbering and woodworking, for the power, food, and fish industries, and for construction. Such functional departments as those dealing with material-technical supply, capital construction, cadres and schools, finance, and labor and wages are assumed to have been established. An advisory technical-economic council has also probably been set up. Plans for greater decentralization of supply and distribution of raw materials and semifinished and finished products will place more responsibility on the Sovnarkhoz, which will take over authority formerly exercised by USSR and RSFSR Gosplan agencies. Under the proposals, the Sovnarkhoz will be

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responsible for the execution of all intraregional supply plans; and all distribution organs, warehouses, and stockpiles in the oblast will be placed under its authority. Control over supply and distribution activities across the boundaries of the economic region--between Sovnarkhozy--will be exercised by the newly established Chief Directorate of Supply and Distribution under RSFSR Gosplan.

A second important change affecting administration is a measure envisioning the disappearance of a Soviet agricultural institution--the machine tractor station (MTS). While complete data are not yet available on the transition in the countryside, preliminary and general proposals indicate that MTS will dispose of their agricultural machinery and equipment to the collective farms and will become repair technical stations (RTS). The collective farms will purchase the MTS equipment with the aid of long term credits. RTS functions will not entail the execution of all customary and traditional MTS tasks, but will encompass such activities as repair of machines and sale of agricultural machinery, fuel, spare parts, insecticides, and fertilizers to the collective farms. Such former MTS assignments as the carrying out of irrigation and meliorative work, road-pond-reservoir construction, and meadow and pastureland improvements will devolve upon the RTS, thus necessitating the retention of machinery and equipment connected with this work. Unlike MTS, the RTS will not be financed by the state budget, but placed on a cost-accounting basis.

Other administrative modifications have aimed at broadening the competence of local government agencies. One of the most important changes concerns the subordination of MVD agencies, such as civil registration, militia, and fire defense directorates. Formerly, these were completely independent of oblast and local executive committees and were directly responsible via the MVD chain of command to the next superior MVD agency. Now the MVD agencies are dually subordinate to the administrative-territorial executive committees and to the higher-standing MVD

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body. Thus, the oblast militia are responsible both to the Oblast Executive Committee and to the Republic MVD Directorate of Militia.

The enactment in 1957 of the rural statute for the RSFSR increased the statutory competence of the oblast's 450 rural soviets in finance and placement of personnel. In the field of fiscal affairs, rural soviets formerly could not confirm the village budget; their powers were limited to adopting the bill of the budget and presenting it to the rayon soviet for approval. Currently, the statute empowers the rural soviets to confirm finally the finance report and to allot over-plan finances to economic and socio-cultural measures. In the domain of personnel placements, this lowest link of Soviet state power enjoys the right to confirm the appointment of directors to rural cultural-enlightenment and medical institutions, as well as to control the activity of the appointees.

In 1956, the posts of rural tax agent and rural agent for state procurements were abolished. The rural soviets were made responsible for collecting payments.

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II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic CompositionTABLE III  
SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1959

	Tyumenskaya Oblast	Tyumenskaya Oblast Proper	Including Khanty- Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug	Yamalo- Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug
Total Pop.	1,146,500	933,500	127,000	86,000
Urban Pop.	329,000	278,000	29,000	22,000
Per Cent Urban	28.7	29.8	22.8	25.6
Pop. Density (Persons per sq. mi.)	2.1	18.0	0.6	0.3
Pop. in Working Ages (16-59 years)	726,000	na	na	na
Per Cent of Pop. in Working Ages	63.3	na	na	na
Females per 100 Males in Working Ages	117	na	na	na
Civilian Labor Force	647,000	na	na	na
Military	6,000	na	na	na
Per Cent Russians in Total Pop.	86.8	91.0	69.4	67.4

A. General

When Yermak in the latter half of the 16th century defeated the Voguls (Mansi) and Tatars on the Tura and Tobol Rivers in the territory of present-day Tyumenskaya Oblast, the process of assimilation by Russia was begun. The founding of Tyumen (1586), Tobolsk (1587), Berezovo (1593), and Surgut (1594) as Russian fortresses was followed by an influx of Russian colonizers which continued through the centuries. The implementation of Russian--and later, Soviet--political, economic, and nationality policies strongly influenced the ethnic development of the population.

The origin of the Khanty and Mansi is somewhat obscure. Their languages, belonging to the Finno-Ugric language family, are related to Finnish, Magyar, and Estonian. It is believed that they resettled to the N from the area around the Irtysh River and mingled (about 500 A.D.) with

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tribes from the northern Urals. The origin of the Nentsy and Selkupy is even less clear, while the Komi are believed to have crossed the Urals from the area roughly encompassed by the present-day Komi ASSR. The Tyumen Tatars, who speak a Turkic language, inhabited the territory prior to the arrival of the Russians, having come from Central Asia and mainly from Bukhara (now Uzbekskaya SSR).

For centuries the Khanty, Mansi, Nentsy, Selkupy, Komi, and Tatars have been waging a losing battle against a numerically and culturally superior people. Two revolutions against Russian domination were waged by the Mansi in 1592 and 1851 (the Nentsy joined the Mansi at the latter date), but ended in failure. However, both the Khanty and Mansi successfully resisted the forcible implantation of Russian Orthodoxy, attempted from around the middle of the 18th century.

With the implementation of Soviet nationality policy, the oblast national minorities are gradually being assimilated into the main stream of Russian/Soviet culture. The Soviets have been successful in suppressing manifestations of various cultural aims of ethnic groups in the area: Tatar Pan-Tatarism, Pan-Islamism, and Turkism; the Komi's ideology of the "Greater Komi"; the Nentsy dream of "the Tundra for the Nentsy"; and Khanty and Mansi strong nationalist tendencies. The minority groups are numerically so inferior that even a very modest introduction of Russian or other non-indigenous manpower into their territories--such as might be necessary for the building of a railroad or an industrial plant--adversely affects their quantitative representation and renders the national okrugs a political anomaly. The future appears to hold but one destiny for the northern minorities, namely, their absorption into the Russian/Soviet culture and the amalgam of nationalities known as "the Soviet people."

The 1959 total population of the oblast is estimated at 1,146,500 (see Table III, page 13), with an over-all population density of slightly more than 2 persons per square mile. In Tyumenskaya Oblast proper, the

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population density is 18 persons per square mile: in the Khanty-Mansiyskiy National Okrug, 0.6 persons per square mile; and in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy National Okrug, 0.3 persons per square mile. These density figures compare with the averages for the RSFSR and West Siberian Economic Region of 12 and 9 persons per square mile. The over-all low densities in the oblast are partially due to the existence of large uninhabitable areas of swampland, tundra, and taiga.

Between the years 1926 and 1939, the oblast as a whole showed an extremely modest population growth of about 75,000 (see Table IV), or slightly over 8 per cent over the 13-year period. The increase occurred entirely in the national okrugs, while the oblast proper experienced a population decrement of over 10,000 individuals during the same period. The district of the Khanty and Mansi almost trebled its population, while that of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug increased by over 300 per cent. The population increment of the northern national districts is partially attributable to a Soviet administrative measure effected between 1932 and 1938, which empowered the Chief Directorate of the Northern Sea Route to take over control of most of the economic and cultural activities in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions of Soviet Asia. Implementation of this change occasioned an influx of Russians and members of other Soviet ethnic groups into the national okrugs.

TABLE IV  
POPULATION GROWTH: 1926-1959

<u>Administrative- Territorial Division</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase 1939-1959</u>
Tyumenskaya Oblast	916,300	991,000	1,146,500	16
Tyumenskaya Oblast Proper	869,150	858,000	933,500	9
Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug	34,400	93,000	127,000	37
Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug	12,750	40,000	86,000	115

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The 1955 population of Tyumenskaya Oblast was lower by 37,500 individuals than a projected figure for that year based on prewar rates of growth. These "losses" are chiefly attributable to wartime casualties and to postwar out-migration to labor shortage areas in Sverdlovskaya and other neighboring oblasts. While the largest net increase in population from 1939 to 1959 occurred in the Oblast Proper, the 2 okrugs grew proportionally at substantially greater rates.

The relatively high population gains in Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug reflect the numbers of in-migrants who entered to assist in the expansion of the fishing and lumbering industries and with construction and maintenance of the railroad branch from Labytnangi to Nori. Because of the growth of the fish and lumber industries and the inception of natural gas extraction operations in the Khanty-Mansi district, in-migrants have comprised the bulk of the population increment therein. The population increase in the Oblast Proper is partially accounted for by the arrival of in-migrants in connection with the fallow and virgin lands program and the electrification of the branch line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Vagay to the eastern border of the oblast.

In the light of changing Soviet plans, it is difficult to come to any conclusions in respect to future population development. Should the planners dictate an acceleration of economic activity in this area--especially in respect to the Berezovo gas and oil deposits, the construction of a railroad from Tyumen to Tobolsk, and an expansion of the virgin lands program--in-migration and a subsequent substantial population increment might result. Conversely, if the oblast's economic status remains unchanged, as appears likely, with expansion concentrated in more favorably located areas of the RSFSR and Kazakhskaya SSR, the population of Tyumenskaya Oblast will tend to increase only slowly, for much of the natural increase would probably be offset by out-migration.

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B. Urban-Rural Distribution

The urban population is concentrated largely in the areas accessible to rail or river transport. Of the 12 urban areas in the Oblast Proper, 11 are on or in the vicinity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad branch. Labytnangi and Salekhard, the 2 urban areas of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug, are rail/river transshipment points and enjoy relatively good rail connections with the coal fields of Vorkuta (Komi ASSR) and with the Northern Sea Route, via Novyy Port. Khanty-Mansiysk is a river junction and has a comparatively developed fish and lumber industry. Berezovo is the center of the gas extraction industry.

Tyumenskiy Rayon, containing the seat of oblast administration, is the chief industrial area of the oblast, with the greatest concentration of urban population (see Table VI). Tobolskiy and Ishimskiy Rayons, which have the second and third largest urban populations, respectively, contain centers for woodworking, shipping, shipbuilding, and storage of agricultural crops.

The growth of urban population between 1926 and 1959 is partly due to the slow but continuous industrial expansion, occasioning migration to the cities and towns, and partly to the administrative redesignation of many rural communities as urban areas. During this period, the urban population increased by over 250 per cent, while the rural population remained relatively stable. Of the total urban population in 1959, over 71 per cent is concentrated in the 3 cities of oblast subordination (Tyumen, Tobolsk, and Ishim), over 42 per cent in Tyumen alone. The 2 national okrugs' share of the total oblast urban population is slightly less than 16 per cent. Of the 16 urban areas in the oblast, only 3 have populations of 40,000 or more: Tyumen with 134,000, Tobolsk with 55,000, and Ishim with 40,000. Three towns have a population of 15-20,000, while the remainder range from 2-9,000.

The configuration of rural density reflects the limitations and opportunities presented by natural conditions in the various parts of the



TABLE V

ESTIMATED URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION:  
1926, 1939, 1959

Administrative- Territorial Division	1926	Per Cent of Total	1939	Per Cent of Total	1959	Per Cent of Total
Tumenskaya Oblast:						
Urban	93,800	10.2	200,000	20.2	329,000	28.7
Rural	822,500	89.8	791,000	79.8	817,500	71.3
Total	916,300	100.0	991,000	100.0	1,146,500	100.0
Tyumenskaya Oblast Proper:						
Urban	91,100	10.5	184,000	21.4	278,000	29.8
Rural	778,050	89.5	674,000	78.6	655,500	70.2
Total	869,150	100.0	858,000	100.0	933,500	100.0
Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug:						
Urban	--	--	7,000	7.5	29,000	22.8
Rural	34,400	100.0	86,000	92.5	98,000	77.2
Total	34,400	100.0	93,000	100.0	127,000	100.0
Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug:						
Urban	2,700	21.2	9,000	22.5	22,000	25.6
Rural	10,050	78.8	31,000	77.5	64,000	74.4
Total	12,750	100.0	40,000	100.0	86,000	100.0

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TABLE VI  
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY  
ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1959

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Over-all
Tyumenskaya Oblast	554,170	329,000	817,500	1,146,500	1.5	2.1
Tyumenskaya Oblast Proper	51,815	278,000	655,500	933,500	12.7	18.0
Rayons:						
Atatskiy	1,644	--	34,500	34,500	20.7	20.7
Armi zonskiy	1,479		16,400	16,400	11.1	11.1
Aromashevskiy	1,479		30,900	30,900	20.9	20.9
Baykalovskiy	2,345		19,900	19,900	8.5	8.5
Berdyuzhskiy	1,113		16,400	16,400	14.7	14.7
Dubrovinskiy	2,522		21,800	21,800	8.6	8.6
Golyshmanovskiy	1,606	5,000	25,400	30,400	15.8	18.9
Isetskiy	970		25,400	25,400	26.2	26.2
Ishimskiy	1,852	40,000	40,100	80,100	21.7	43.3
Kazanskiy	1,173		19,900	19,900	17.0	17.0
Maslyanskiy	1,666		27,200	27,200	16.3	16.3
Nizhne-Tavdinskiy	1,479		25,400	25,400	17.2	17.2
Novo-Zaimskiy	616		19,900	19,900	32.3	32.3
Omutinskiy	1,291	2,000	19,800	21,800	15.4	17.0
Sorokinskiy	1,231		21,800	21,800	17.7	17.7
Tobolskiy	5,549	55,000	32,700	87,700	5.9	15.8
Tyumenskiy	1,666	139,000	32,700	171,700	19.6	103.1
Uvatskiy	7,884		21,800	21,800	2.8	2.8
Uporovskiy	1,231		34,500	34,500	28.0	28.0
Vagayskiy	4,681		29,200	29,200	6.2	6.2
Velizhanskiy	1,231		25,400	25,400	20.6	20.6

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TABLE VI (Continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Over-all
Rayons: (contd.)						
Vikulovskiy	2,158	--	32,700	32,700	15.2	15.2
Yalutorovskiy	1,479	32,000	30,900	62,900	20.9	42.5
Yarkovskiy	1,419	--	23,600	23,600	16.6	16.6
Yurginskiy	2,031	5,000	27,200	32,700	13.4	15.9
Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug	212,664	29,000	98,000	127,000	.5	.6
Rayons:						
Berezovskiy	58,901	9,000	18,000	27,000	.3	.5
Kondinskiy	22,559	--	12,800	12,800	.6	.6
Laryapskiy	31,332	--	16,400	16,400	.5	.5
Oktyabrskiy	12,144	--	9,100	9,100	.7	.7
Samarovskiy	20,052	20,000	21,800	41,800	1.1	2.1
Surgutskiy	67,676	--	19,900	19,900	.3	.3
Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug	289,691	22,000	64,000	86,000	.2	.3
Rayons:						
Krasnoselkupskiy	48,059	--	7,300	7,300	.2	.2
Nadymskiy	41,384	--	5,500	5,500	.1	.1
Priural'skiy	28,034	22,000	11,000	33,000	.4	1.2
Purovskiy	48,059	--	5,500	5,500	.1	.1
Shuryshkarskiy	21,359	--	12,900	12,900	.6	.6
Tazovskiy	50,731	--	10,900	10,900	.2	.2
Yamalskiy	52,065	--	10,900	10,900	.2	.2

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oblast. The greatest concentration of rural population is to be found in such southern rayons as Uporovskiy, Golyshmanovskiy, Armizonskiy, and Yalutorovskiy, where agricultural activity is most feasible. In the national okrugs, the rural population usually resides along rivers, where fishing and lumbering contribute to livelihood. The bulk of the oblast territory, however, is suitable chiefly for reindeer herding and hunting and supports only a very sparse population. In Nadymskiy and Purovskiy Rayons of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug, rural densities are as low as 0.1 persons per square mile.

C. Age-Sex Structure

TABLE VII

ESTIMATED AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION: 1959

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Females per 100 males</u>
0-15	166,100	166,100	332,200	29.0	100
16-59	335,100	390,900	726,000	63.3	117
60 plus	<u>36,600</u>	<u>51,700</u>	<u>88,300</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>141</u>
Total	537,800 <sup>a/</sup>	608,700 <sup>b/</sup>	1,146,500	100.0	113

<sup>a/</sup> 46.9 per cent of total

<sup>b/</sup> 53.1 per cent of total

In the total population, there are 113 females to every 100 males (see Table VII), compared to the USSR ratio (1959) of 13.5 females to every 100 males. In the prime working ages (16-59 years) the ratio rises somewhat to 117:100. If the estimated 6,000 military are excluded from this group, the ratio of females to males reaches 119:100. Contributing to the predominance of females have been male war losses and out-migration, with little compensating male in-migration because of the relatively slow industrial development.

D. Labor Force

Approximately 57 per cent of the oblast population participates in the labor force (see Table VIII), compared to 55.2 per cent in the

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TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE: 1959

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Urban workers & employees	200,000	30.6
Rural workers & employees	100,000	15.3
(State farms and MTS/RTS)	(63,000)	(9.6)
Collective and individual farmers	324,000	49.7
Cooperative and independent craftsmen	17,000	2.6
Military	6,000	0.9
Others <sup>a/</sup>	6,000	0.9
Total	653,000	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> Includes persons who by definition are excluded from reported categories (some security personnel and defense workers, full time Party and Komsomol officials, and self-employed persons).

USSR as a whole. The military constitute less than one per cent of the oblast labor force.

The collective and individual farm workers comprise the largest category (49.7 per cent) of the labor force. The 100,000 rural workers and employees are those engaged on state farms and MTS/RTS and in transportation, communications, construction, and industrial enterprises in nonurban areas. The rural labor force in these 2 categories totals 424,000, or about 65 per cent of the total oblast labor force, indicating the chiefly rural character of the oblast economy. If the virgin and fallow lands program is continued in the oblast, an increase in the number of agricultural workers is probable.

The number of forced laborers is unknown; however, in the light of Soviet amnesties and the de-emphasis on forced labor in the laws and in the economy, it is presumed that no significant numbers of penal laborers exist currently in the oblast.

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E. Ethnic Composition

Even prior to the Revolution, the Russians represented a substantial majority of the population on the territory of present-day Tyumenskaya Oblast. During the 33-year period covered by Table IX, this ethnic group has never constituted less than 86 per cent of the total oblast population, and the Russians together with the other Slavs (Ukrainians and Belorussians) have consistently comprised about 88 per cent. The proportion of Tatars and the northern minorities (Khanty, Nentsy, Mansi, and Komi) has averaged slightly over 7 and 4 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

TABLE IX

ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION:  
1926, 1939, 1959

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>1926<sup>a/</sup></u>		<u>1939<sup>a/</sup></u>		<u>1959<sup>b/</sup></u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Russians	805,070	87.9	854,240	86.2	995,000	86.8
Tatars	52,960	5.8	65,200	6.6	69,000	6.0
Khanty	13,010	1.4	15,960	1.6	18,000	1.6
Nentsy	8,980	1.0	11,100	1.1	15,000	1.3
Mansi	5,040	0.5	6,140	0.6	7,000	0.6
Komi	7,970	0.9	9,810	1.0	11,000	0.9
Ukrainians and Belorussians	13,010	1.4	15,960	1.6	17,000	1.5
Others	10,260	1.1	12,590	1.3	14,500	1.3
Total	916,300	100.0	991,000	100.0	1,146,500	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> Reported.

<sup>b/</sup> Estimated.

The pattern of ethnic development in the 2 national okrugs from 1926 to 1959 is more variable. Their proportion of Russians in 1926 was far lower than in the oblast proper, particularly in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug, where Russians constituted only 6.9 per cent of the population. By 1939, this percentage had increased to 47.9 per cent and in the

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Khanty-Mansiyskiy Okrug was 70 per cent. At the same time, the national minority groups declined in proportional representation, although numerically they registered slight increases. For instance, in the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Okrug in 1926, the non-Russian minorities comprised 42 per cent of the population, but by 1939 accounted for only about 20 per cent, having at the same time increased in absolute numbers by 23 per cent. While the proportion of Russians in the population of the 2 okrugs is smaller than in the oblast proper, they probably exceed in number the combined totals of the remaining ethnic groups in their respective areas.

Russians probably comprise an even greater proportion of the urban population than of the total oblast population. The Khanty constitute the entire indigenous population of Samarovskiy, Surgutskiy, and Laryakskiy Rayons. Khanty and Mansi are the only native inhabitants in Berezovskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Kondinskiy Rayons. Nentsy reside in the area along the lower reaches of the Ob and Taz Rivers and in the Yamal Peninsula tundra. The Selkupy live as compact groups in Krasnoselkupskiy, Tazovskiy, and Purovskiy Rayons and along the Taz River and its tributaries. Great numbers of Tatars inhabit Tyumenskiy and Tobolskiy Rayons.

The Soviets have promoted many cultural measures in the Khanty-Mansi and Yamalo-Nenetskiy districts. The schools and other cultural organizations, however, are primarily media for Russification and Sovietization. These goals are made easier by the low standard of the native languages, which possess neither a system of grammar nor any proper literature. The native schools teach in the vernacular for only 3 years, and transition to Russian is effected in the fourth year. Some of the national minorities, particularly Selkupy, Khanty, and Tatars, have reportedly forgotten their native tongue and speak solely in Russian. The virtual eclipse of the national culture of these northern indigenous peoples appears probable.

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III. Psychological and Sociological FactorsA. Political and Social Tensions

Such tensions as exist in Tyumenskaya Oblast are probably attributable to the rigors imposed by traditional Russian expansion and the forcible implantation of Soviet ideology. The conquest of the territory by Yermak in the latter part of the 16th century and its subsequent inclusion within the Russian Empire entailed the subjugation of the national minorities, which were forced to accept and pay tribute to a new master, with an essentially different and more dynamic culture. Animositities engendered by the clash of diverse national values were continued and, in some cases, exacerbated by the imposition of the Soviet revolutionary regime, possessed of a rigid economic, political, and social dogma. The application of Soviet policies has continued to work hardship on the national minorities, although the tensions created thereby are possibly less apparent than in the earlier years of the regime.

It was during the 1930s that the Soviets pressed for collectivization among the nomadic peoples, utilizing the customary practices to void the "class struggle." Thus, the primitive tribal unity of the minorities was disintegrated by first classifying them as rich, moderately well-to-do, and poor owners of reindeer herds, then liquidating many of the rich, and pressuring the well-off and the poor into work on collective or state farms.

The northern indigenous peoples of the tundra reacted against this conversion of their individualistic nomadic way-of-life into a state-controlled economy by a primitive resistance, employing sabotage and mass slaughter of their reindeer. The Soviets retaliated by accusing and convicting tribal rulers, rich reindeer breeders, and religious leaders of having organized acts of sabotage on the reindeer state farms. Some representatives of the minorities, such as the Nentsy, Mansi, and Khanty, joined the collectives ostensibly willingly, but attempted to wreck from within the state-controlled sector of the Far Northern economy.



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The few northern indigenous peoples of the oblast not only actively challenged the economic reforms of the Soviet regime, but also attacked the latter on political and nationality policy. The Nentsy, for example, interpreted the formation in December 1930 of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug as establishing their right to rule there to the exclusion of other peoples. Under the slogan, "The Tundra to the Nentsy," they even initiated a campaign for the expulsion of the Russians and the Komi from this national area.

While the Soviet regime has, for the most part, never masked its antipathy for religion, it has not waged any specific program against the Shamanism of the Khanty, Mansi, and Nentsy. This phenomenon is primarily due to the fact that Shamanism is not an organized religion in the usual sense and does not have any international connections; rather, it is merely a tribal faith, focusing on ritualistic propitiation of various spirits. The seeming Soviet leniency, however, has not precluded the taking of action against Shamans, the religious leaders, who oppose the introduction of modern medical practices. The Islamic (Mohammedan) faith of the oblast Tatars and the Russian Orthodoxy of the region's Komi and Russians have frequently been the object of the regime's ire, for norms of conduct propounded by these religions have clashed with those of Soviet ideology. For instance, Islamism permits an adherent to acquire 4 wives. Soviet ideology, on the other hand, holds that polygamy leads to the bondage of women. Criticisms leveled at Russian Orthodoxy have maintained that the faithful accept the illusory for the actual, that the various religious holidays violate labor discipline and even lead to debauchery.

Soviet ethical norms have often been in opposition to such autochthonous customs as parentally arranged marriages, the connubial union of early teen-age females and mature males, the sequestration of females among the Nentsy and Tatars, and the native propensity for the nomadic way of life. That such customs still persist is evidenced by the

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measures undertaken by the Soviet regime to educate indigenous women. In the rayon Party committees, collective farms, and selsovnets of the national okrugs, women's departments were established in 1951. The specific tasks of the departments involve conducting sanitary-enlightenment work, liquidating illiteracy and semi-literacy, and carrying out cultural work among women. Moreover, the indigenous women are taught the advantages of living in permanent settlements as opposed to nomadism.

Despite Soviet tenets of equalitarianism and a classless society, economic, political, educational, and prestige distinctions among population segments have developed in Tyumenskaya Oblast, as elsewhere in the USSR. This stratification of society has given rise to inequitable income levels between the higher-paid government, professional, and technical personnel on the one hand and the rank-and-file workers and collective farmers on the other. Thus, the higher income groups have better housing, food, medical care, and in general more facile access to consumer goods and luxury items.

There appears to be no active resistance on the part of the population. The Russians, who comprise approximately 87 per cent of the total population of the oblast, have a sense of national pride which is enhanced by Soviet accomplishments in the scientific, industrial, and economic fields. The Soviets use their capability of manipulating social groups and classes to ease accumulated social pressures among the population by such measures as granting of pensions, halting obligatory deliveries of produce to the state, abolishing the political control center in the countryside (the machine tractor station), and granting of more administrative control authority to the middle rung of the oblast elite through the decentralization of the administration of industry and construction. With the passing of the older generations among the minorities and the gradual assimilation of the native elements into the mainstream of Soviet culture, interethnic stresses and strains will probably tend to taper off.

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B. Civil Defense

The seemingly elaborate Soviet passive civil defense program provides for both specialized training of civil defense personnel and general training of the population. Specialized local civil defense units (MPVO), ultimately subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), are formed at the oblast level and in urban areas and in some rural rayons, as well as in a few important transport and industrial installations. The chairmen of the executive committees of the urban areas and of the more densely populated southern rayons are the heads of the local MPVO units, with responsibility for formulating civil defense plans, training required staffs and units, disseminating civil defense information to the population, organizing and mobilizing crews and detachments for local civil defense, and preparing and coordinating a financial and materials procurement plan. In exercising these responsibilities the city, town, or rayon MPVO organizes and controls the following services: Fire Defense, Emergency Engineering, Medical, Sanitary Processing of Personnel and Decontamination of Clothing, Decontamination of Areas and Structures, Maintenance of Order and Security, Warning and Communications, Shelter and Cover, Blackout, Veterinary, and Evacuation and Transport.

The basic units of the oblast civil defense structure are the self-defense groups reportedly set up on state and collective farms, in apartment dwellings, important transport and industrial installations, and educational institutions. Groups, generally comprising 42 members, are formed into 7 teams, each headed by a commander, and are responsible for the preservation of order and for supervision of antifire and anti-chemical defense and emergency medical aid and shelter facilities.

While carrying on its customary activities of training oblast youth in military skills and sports, the Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF) has been devoting increasing attention to training the general population in civil defense measures. By 1958, for instance, the society claimed to have instructed approximately 85 per

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cent of the Soviet population in a 10-hour civil defense course (begun in 1955), a rate which was probably not achieved in Tyumenskaya Oblast. DOSAAF, also by the end of 1958 was to have completed a 22-hour course for the population concerning several aspects of passive civil defense: (1) the contemporary means of attack from the air (effects of the atomic blast wave, radiation, radioactivity, and bacteriological attack); (2) individual means of defense (use of gasmasks and protective cover, rules of conduct, and use of filter-ventilation in shelters); (3) fire-fighting and preventive measures for extinguishing incendiaries and fires (the sounding of fire alarms, use of extinguishers, and measures to reduce fire hazards); (4) rules of conduct for the population in response to an alert and to MPV signals (use of opaque window shades, methods of food and water protection, and way of taking cover); (5) collective means of defense (use of shelters and protective cover, rules of conduct and use of filter-ventilation in shelters); (6) self aid and first aid to victims (use of splints, artificial respiration, bandaging and transporting the wounded); (7) elimination of the after effects of an air attack (decontamination methods and sanitation procedures); and (8) rendering veterinary aid to livestock. DOSAAF was to be aided in this program by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The extent to which plans were actually carried through in Tyumenskaya Oblast cannot be determined.

Criticism and censure of civil defense training indicate that a shortage of instructors and visual materials exist. DOSAAF members are reportedly indolent and passive; and apathy and even "defeatism" on the part of some individuals is manifest. The last phenomenon has evoked a sharp reaction from the DOSAAF press, which decried the belief of some elements of the population that no escape is possible in an atomic war.

No information is available as to any evacuation plans for the oblast in the event of emergency. Since the oblast is militarily and industrially of comparatively little importance, and is also sparsely populated, the problems would be less acute than in many areas of the

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USSR. The population of the major cities--Tyumen and Tobolsk with some industrial targets and the 2 airfields, and possibly Ishim--might be evacuated, as well as those living along the 2 rail lines in the oblast and in the natural gas district of Berezovskiy Rayon.

The most logical areas of evacuation for the southern rayons are the agricultural sections lying between the Trans-Siberian Railroad branch and Tobolsk. The rivers of the area constitute an ample water supply, and fish and game are plentiful. Prevailing winds in the summer blow from N to S; in the remaining seasons, surface winds are primarily from a southerly to southwesterly direction. Thus, the farther toward the N the escape routes would lead, the greater the protection from radioactive fallout occasioned by atomic attacks against prime industrial targets in Sverdlovskaya Oblast and the Kazakhskaya SSR. However, inclement climatic conditions of cold, snow, and permafrost and a shortage of elementary necessities of food and shelter would make unfeasible any mass exodus above latitude 60° N.

The limited air facilities in the oblast would probably be utilized to evacuate only key Party, Government, and technical personnel among the civilians. All rail transport would undoubtedly be commandeered for military purposes, and rail lines should, in any case, be avoided by civilian traffic because of vulnerability to attack. Owing to the lack of vehicular transport facilities, mass evacuation would be accomplished chiefly on foot along the roads to the N and cross-country. The rivers could also be used as escape routes, by boat in the summer navigation season and on foot over the ice during the winter months.

The oblast is located in the northern and central West Siberian Lowland, with no elevations sufficiently great to impede movement. In some areas summer cross-country movement would be hindered by the numerous marshes, bogs, and swamps; conversely, during the winter, these areas and the many rivers can support even vehicular traffic. However, movement over this frozen area is often hampered by deep snow, with falls

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generally occurring from November through April and frequently reaching depths of 40 inches in the northern part of the oblast.

The oblast terrain is generally unsuited to the construction of underground installations. In the southern part of the oblast, with the exception of a small area S and W of Tyumen where bunker-type installations could be constructed, the low relief, poor drainage, and the clayey and sandy soils present conditions unfavorable for sub-surface construction. To the N, the difficulties are increased by the existence of deep snow cover and permafrost.

C. Medical Facilities

Although medical facilities in Tyumenskaya Oblast are somewhat below USSR and RSFSR standards, available data indicate that they have improved both quantitatively and qualitatively during the years of Soviet control. Owing to the improvement in the availability of medical facilities, the death rate of the oblast's northern peoples was reported to have been halved in comparison with 1927, while deaths and loss of labor days resulting from malaria, tuberculosis, trachoma, and mange have been considerably reduced.

As of 1 January 1956, the oblast was reported to have 1,003 doctors (excluding military and dentists), or slightly less than one doctor per 1,000 population (0.9). This ratio was lower than the proportion for the USSR and RSFSR (1.6 per 1,000), and for the old West Siberian Economic Region (about 1.3 per 1,000). Among the 7 territorial-administrative units which comprise the region, only Kurganskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray had a lower proportion of doctors among the population (0.7 and 0.8 per 1,000, respectively). The relatively lower ratio in Tyumenskaya Oblast probably reflects the weak industrial development, modest urbanization, and severe climatic factors which are not conducive to attracting members of the intelligentsia, such as medical personnel.

Similar results are manifested in the availability of hospital beds. In 1956, the oblast had a total of 6,065 hospital beds (excluding

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military), or 5.6 per 1,000 population. This ratio was lower than both the USSR and RSFSR proportions (6.5 and 6.8 per 1,000, respectively), and of the West Siberian Economic Region (about 6.7 per 1,000). Of the 6 oblasts and one kray comprising the economic region, Kurganskaya Oblast alone had a lower proportion of hospital beds to serve the population (5 per 1,000).

Although standards of the oblast medical facilities are comparatively low, the Soviet press is increasingly boastful concerning accomplishments in the field of public health in the 2 national okrugs. Whereas in prerevolutionary times the number of doctors, hospitals, and hospital beds was negligible, the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug is now reported to have at least 18 hospitals, 72 medical assistance points, and other health establishments. The Salekhard Polyclinic has both X-ray and dentistry departments, as well as a laboratory. Nentsy are said to function both as doctors and medical assistants at the hospital.. Medical facilities in the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug include 215 various medical establishments--polyclinics, dispensaries, doctors' offices, and health points. An undisclosed number of malaria and sanitary-epidemic stations, as well as maternity homes, was operative. Staffing the hospitals in 1950 were 100 doctors and over 500 secondary medical personnel, of whom approximately 20 per cent were from the indigenous minorities. All rayon hospitals were reported to have surgical, X-ray, and dental departments. Aviation was utilized in both okrugs to render speedy aid to victims of illness.

By the spring of 1957, the 2 okrugs reportedly had 57 hospitals, 345 first aid points, 5 antituberculosis and antitrachoma dispensaries, 4 medical air stations, and 113 children's nurseries. Available data indicate that in 1957 there were 296 kindergartens in the oblast, accommodating 11,300 children. The 4 oblast medical schools, located at Salekhard, Tobolsk, Tyumen, and Khanty-Mansiysk, train secondary medical personnel.

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Available oblast medical facilities, while below USSR standards, represent a definite improvement for the indigenous peoples of the north and for other long-time residents of the oblast. Conversely, in-migrants from more urbanized sections of the USSR have probably experienced better health and sanitary conditions. While no data were available on urban-rural distribution of health facilities, it is presumed that those in urban centers are quantitatively and qualitatively superior to those in rural areas. It is also probable that superior medical care is available to higher Party, government, and military officials, as well as to the intelligentsia in general.

D. Educational and Cultural Facilities

The administration of the various segments of the Tyumenskaya Oblast educational network is carried out by a number of RSFSR governmental agencies. Of the 2,026 educational institutions (see Table X)

TABLE X

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SCHOOLS: 1956/57

<u>School Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
General (primary, 7-year and secondary)	1,911	94.3
Rural and Working Youth	88	4.3
Special Secondary (semi- professional)	24	1.2
Higher Educational	3	0.2
Total	2,026	100.0

reportedly functioning in the 1956/57 school year, all save 49 were subordinate to the RSFSR Ministry of Education, either directly or via the oblast, okrug, rayon, and municipal executive committees' education departments. Twenty-five of the remaining 49 schools were under the jurisdiction of the Chief Directorate of State Labor Reserves, attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, while the bulk of the 24 special



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secondary schools preparing semiprofessional personnel were subordinate to the Tyumen Council of National Economy (Sovnarkhoz), the RSFSR Ministries of Agriculture, Trade, Health, and Culture, and the Oblast Union of Cooperative Societies.

In the 1956/57 school year, 163,900 students were enrolled in the 2,026 educational institutions (see Table XI). The total number of enrollees represents only about 80 per cent of the 1940/41 enrollment and 83 per cent of the 1950/51 total. Of the students in grades 5 through

TABLE XI  
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT  
BY SCHOOL LEVEL AND SCHOOLS  
(Selected Years)

Grade or Type of School	<u>1940/41</u>	<u>1950/51</u>	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1956/57</u>	Per Cent of Total, 1956/57
Grades 1-4	134,400	118,100	75,700	87,900	53.6
Grades 5-10	63,100	70,600	74,600	62,600	38.2
Special Secondary (semi-professional)	6,500	6,800	9,000	9,000	5.5
Higher Educational Institutions	<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>4,400</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Total	205,600	197,900	163,400	163,900	100.0

10, 88.3 per cent attend 7-year or secondary schools, and the remainder are enrolled in schools for rural and working youth.

The striking drop in school attendance between 1940 and 1956, in spite of the fact that the population is currently larger, reflects the significant wartime and postwar birth deficit. By 1956/57 these losses were apparently beginning to be offset in the early grades (1-4), but continued to affect the higher grades for ages through 16 and 17 years, except those in special secondary schools. The increased enrollment in these and the higher educational schools in 1956/57 does not reflect larger numbers in these age groups, but the growing emphasis on

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specialized and higher education and a greater availability of necessary facilities. By 1959 total enrollment is undoubtedly making further advances, and the war losses are being levelled off in the middle and general secondary grades.

Available data (1956/57) indicate that 9,700 teachers were instructing 143,000 students in the oblast primary, 7-year, and secondary schools (excluding schools for working and rural youth). The ratio of teachers to students was about 1:15, a figure lower than both the USSR and US ratios (1:18 and 1:27, respectively). A number of teachers are reported to lack the requisite credentials.

Five and one half per cent of the total number of oblast students are enrolled in the special secondary schools. Among the more important of this type of institution are the Tyumen Machine Building and Woodworking Tekhnikums and the Tobolsk Fish Industry Tekhnikum. Twenty-one of the 24 identified special secondary institutions are located in 5 urban areas: Tyumen (8), Tobolsk (6), Salekhard (4), Khanty-Mansiysk (2), and Ishim (1). One special secondary school in Tobolsk--the Pedagogical School--trains Tatar-speaking teachers for work in Tyumenskaya, Omskaya, Kurganskaya, and Novosibirskaya Oblasts. Since its establishment at Tobolsk in 1934 (it was previously located in Tyumen) the school is reported to have graduated an average of 30 teachers per year.

The three higher educational institutions (with 2.7 per cent of total school enrollment) are pedagogical institutes located at Ishim, Tyumen, and Tobolsk and are primarily engaged in the training of teachers for 7-year and secondary schools. Since 1940/41, the number of students in higher educational institutions has almost trebled.

Approximately 15 per cent of the 1956/57 total enrollment in the oblast general education network (primary, 7-year, secondary schools and schools for working and rural youth) occurred in the Khanty-Mansiyskiy and the Yamalo-Nenetskiy National Okrugs. Of the 16,400 students in

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the former, only 0.3 per cent were receiving instructions in the Khanty language, while among the 6,300 students of the latter, 4.0 per cent were engaged in the study of the Nenets language. This lack of emphasis on the native tongues is due to at least 2 factors: first, although these languages were given alphabets in the 1930's, they cannot be considered modern, owing to the fact that the tongues of the Khanty and Nentsy lack the vocabulary to express modern concepts and things. Secondly, it appears that there are relatively few of these northern peoples, and as a consequence the Soviets have little to gain, save propaganda value, from intensifying or expanding the study of these languages.

An unspecified number of general education schools in the okrugs are reported to be of the boarding-school type (not to be confused with the boarding schools [school-internats] which have recently been established for the purpose of training the "Soviet elite"). Students remain in these institutions throughout the school term at state expense, presumably because of the severe climate, long distances to be covered, and lack of adequate transport facilities.

The oblast educational network has occasionally been censured for a number of reasons. At times, teachers have been criticized for overloading students with homework, for not paying adequate attention to Soviet (Communist) philosophical premises, and for overutilization of the memorization-recitation pedagogical method.

The inability of the Soviet educational network to produce the "new Soviet man" has occasioned the ire of Soviet leaders. The result of this dissatisfaction with the existing school network has been the establishment of school-internats (special boarding schools) where the new Soviet elite will be trained. Of the 191 boarding schools extant on 1 March 1957 in the RSFSR, none was in the oblast. However, it is presumed that the Soviet leaders will eventually put into practice Engels' dictum to the effect that the rearing and education of children must be solely the prerogative of the state. School-internats will therefore probably be introduced into the oblast educational network.

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In 1955, the publishing houses of the oblast issued 43 newspapers (155,000 copies at a single printing), of which 5 were oblast and 38 were city and rayon newspapers. The most important newspaper in the oblast is Tyumenskaya Pravda, the organ of the Oblast and Tyumen City Communist Party and Executive Committees, published 5 times per week. The majority of the rayon newspapers are issued but twice weekly, while the two most important okrug newspapers, Krasnyy Sever and Stalinskaya Tribuna, are published 5 times per week. A single magazine (270,000 copies) was published during 1956.

Of the 24 books (248,000 copies) issued in the oblast in 1955, 20 (245,000 copies) were printed by the Tyumen Book Publishing House. In 1956, 4 books (4,000 copies) were published in the Mansy and Nentsy languages.

As of 1 January 1956, there were 1,193 libraries (with a total of 4,073,000 volumes), 1,108 club-type institutions, 5 museums, 2 theatres, and 521 motion-picture installations. Of the club-type institutions, 1,067, or 92.3 per cent, were located in rural areas. Of the 800 club-type institutions subordinate to the RSFSR Ministry of Culture, 37 were on the rayon level, 4 on the city level, and 733 on the village level. The oblast's collective farms, trade-unions, and other agencies operated 308 clubs. Subordinate to the RSFSR Ministry of Culture were 454 of the 521 motion-picture installations. Approximately 95 per cent of the ministry's installations were operative in rural areas, while about 79 per cent were of the mobile variety.

The Soviet press has repeatedly criticized the oblast cultural institutions for a number of shortcomings. Among the inadequacies considered reprehensible are the shortage and general incompetence of library personnel (faults directly attributed to the Tobolsk Library Tekhnikum), the generally neglected conditions found in the museums which house many documents and artifacts bearing on the history of Siberia, and the stereotyped and dull activities of club-like institutions.

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The shortcomings notwithstanding, the quantitative growth of cultural institutions in the oblast has been imposing. Since 1927, libraries have increased by approximately 6 times, while the volumes located therein have increased in number by 1,200 per cent. An approximate 700 per cent increase of club-type institutions over 1927 was reported; and the growth in number of theatre and motion-picture installations was equally impressive. As the population increases and urbanization continues, it is likely that cultural institutions will evidence a corresponding expansion.

#### IV. Socio-Economic Factors

##### A. Housing

With the exception of some rural areas inhabited by the northern peoples, housing in the oblast's countryside appears to be adequate by Soviet standards. The relatively favorable housing situation is mainly attributable to the comparatively insignificant rural population increment (17,500) within the past two decades and the reported construction (1954-1956) of over 10,000 houses for collective farm workers and 232 multi-apartment buildings for state farm and MTS workers. Conversely, housing deficiencies are particularly notable in the cities of greatest relative population increment, that is, in Tyumen, Tobolsk, Ishim, Khanty-Mansiysk, and Salekhard. In the oblast center, for instance, the population increase between the years 1939-1956 amounted to over 64 per cent, while living space increased by only 55 per cent in the same period. Soviet data indicate that housing construction failed to keep pace with population increase (67 per cent) between 1939-1959 in the 4 remaining cities.

A number of regulations and laws have been enacted aimed at stimulating housing construction and repair, as well as providing an incentive for attracting new settlers into the oblast. In the summer of 1954, a regulation issued by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture provided

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that agricultural bank credits at 2 per cent interest be issued for constructing houses and farm buildings and repairing houses. The regulation also established that credits of up to 3,000 rubles were to be given for repairs on houses and farm buildings transferred to new settlers. These credits were to be repaid within 3 years, beginning with the third year after the establishment of the buildings. The enactment of 16 May 1955 further encouraged urban and rural housing construction by establishing provisions for loans amounting to 7,000-12,000 rubles, with repayment periods extending from 7-10 years. This law would probably chiefly benefit the rural and urban intelligentsia who could afford such loans.

Urban housing construction was given new impetus under a recent law empowering enterprises to arrange loans and materials for their personnel through the state bank. Under this enactment, labor is furnished by the applicants for the apartments, and the building upon completion becomes the possession of the sponsoring enterprise.

The foregoing regulations and laws have undoubtedly contributed to the spurt of oblast rural housing construction which took place during the 1954-56 period.

While the oblast has adequate reserves of some natural raw materials for the expansion of the building materials industry, increased housing construction is contingent on the solution of a number of problems. Foremost is the lack of adequate transportation, especially from the southern to the central and northern parts of the oblast. The only possibility of shipping significant amounts of building materials from Tyumen to Salekhard is by river. One journey entails the utilization of almost the entire navigation season--approximately 4 months. Since lumber, which abounds in the central and north central parts of the oblast, is not being used as extensively as formerly for housing construction, the transportation problem becomes more acute, for the major share of construction materials enterprises is located in the southern-most parts of the oblast.

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Other major problems hindering the expansion of the building materials industry are insufficient power, facilities which are currently inadequate to supply oblast industrial and domestic needs, and a shortage of labor. In prospect, however, the quantitative and qualitative availability of housing will probably improve, but slowly.

B. Food Supplies

In general, the oblast is self-sufficient in such food items as milk, dairy products, meat, fish, and some grain products, and even ships surpluses of these items to other Soviet areas. In 1957, the Soviets estimated that the oblast would yield 250,000 tons of milk for processing, or an annual average of 435 pounds per capita. Similarly favorable were the statistics on meat and fish output. Meat produced for processing (40,000 tons) yielded an annual average of approximately 70 pounds per capita, while the okrugs alone (1956) provided an approximate annual per capita average fish catch of over 35 pounds (totalling over 20,000 tons) and a per capita average of over 20 cans of fish (totalling 25 million cans). In 1956 oblast agriculture provided approximately 2.1 billion pounds (double the 1955 yield) of agricultural and animal husbandry products, including an unknown percentage of fodder crops, hides, and similar agricultural by-products.

Soviet statistics on per capita food expenditures (1955) indicate that the oblast population, comprising approximately 0.5 per cent of the USSR total, spent approximately 0.5 per cent of the total USSR outlay for food, and comprising 0.96 per cent of the RSFSR total, spent only 0.72 per cent of all republic food expenditures. Regional statistics show that the oblast had 9.04 per cent of West Siberia's population and spent 9.19 per cent of the regional total outlay for food. These proportional statistics may have changed within the last 3 or 4 years to the advantage of the oblast, particularly in the light of production figures mentioned above. In 1956, as was pointed out, the output of oblast agriculture and animal husbandry had almost doubled that of 1955, the year for which

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Soviet food expenditures are available. Thus, the 1956 data for some oblast agriculture and animal husbandry yields would indicate that the oblast was already in a much better position in the way of the availability and quantity of some foodstuffs than in 1955, and the trend has probably continued.

Oblast rural food expenditures in 1955 were appreciably higher than the average rural per-capita food expenditures of the USSR, RSFSR, and the Western Siberian Economic Region. Of the 7 territorial-administrative units comprising the economic region, only Kemerovskaya Oblast--one of the most highly industrialized regional oblasts--had a higher annual rural per-capita food outlay. The higher amounts spent on food in the oblast rural areas probably represents not so much a higher food consumption as the added costs incurred by difficulties of transporting agricultural goods from the productive areas to the remote regions of the oblast, where traffic arteries are virtually non-existent.

Bread and bakery products, flour and cereals are presumed to be the most readily available and inexpensive food products in the oblast and constitute, as elsewhere in the USSR, the major part of the diet. Fresh vegetables and fruit are probably available only in the fall, for there is a considerable shortage of transport and refrigerating facilities.

Total food products in reserve at the end of 1955 would have sufficed for 102 days. This large inventory was considerably higher than the regional average of 52 days and the 34 and 37 days of the USSR and RSFSR, respectively, and is probably due to a slow rate of turnover, reflecting the inadequacies of the transportation system and inefficient distribution network.

In prospect, if the Soviet plan envisioning the cultivation of an additional 2.5 million acres of virgin and fallow lands in the oblast (with an estimated yield of 36 million pounds of rye and winter wheat) is implemented, and providing weather conditions are favorable, it is likely



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that food production in the area will increase. However, transport, food processing, and refrigerating facilities must be expanded; otherwise, huge losses from spoilage will be incurred. The currently available food processing and refrigerating plants are inadequate to handle the present supplies of such food products as meat, milk, vegetables, and fruits. Losses brought about by the spoilage of meat and milk owing to the absence of food processing facilities are reported to be "huge." Rolling stock is said to be generally inadequate to ship frozen meat. As a result, stocks in the existing refrigerator plants accumulate, processing of livestock products is disrupted, and the animals awaiting slaughter "pile up" at meat combine bases, where they lose weight owing to the lack of sufficient fodder.

C. Transportation and Telecommunications

1. General

In general, transport facilities in the oblast are inadequate (refer to Map IV). No railroad running N-S is available to serve the oblast, which stretches longitudinally for approximately 1,300 miles. The only 2 railroads--the Omsk-Tyumen-Sverdlovsk branch of the Trans-Siberian running E-W in the extreme S and the section of the Pechora Railroad Trans-Polar line running W-E in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle--cannot handle current shipment needs.

The Arctic coastland of the oblast and Ob Bay are a part of the strategically important Northern Sea Route, which extends from the Barents Sea to the Bering Strait and which provides the only passage through Soviet-controlled waters for interchange of naval and merchant ships between the northern and far Eastern areas of the USSR. The completion of the Trans-Polar Railroad line to Salekhard and beyond has considerable significance for the Northern Sea Route, strengthening the supply lines for Polar stations and missile bases of the Arctic and providing transshipment facilities for exchange of cargoes between Siberia and the Soviet North and Far East.

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Although the Northern Sea Route is operative for only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months of the year, from mid-July to late September, and the volume of its shipments is small in terms of USSR totals, its strategic importance as a supply route for construction and maintenance of defense installations along the Arctic seaboard, including weather stations and airfields, is increasing. Continued construction of railroads in the far northern areas might reduce the economic significance of the Northern Sea Route for the far northern areas. However, if the railroads should be inactivated in wartime, the economic, as well as the military, role of the maritime route would be expanded.

While the oblast abounds in navigable rivers, they are frozen over for a large portion of the year, limiting the annual navigation season to approximately 150 days. Most of the roads are located S of the 58th parallel and are passable for only a part of the year. Thaws, heavy rains, and snowfall frequently render the road network almost useless.

Of the slightly more than 10 million metric tons of outgoing and incoming freight conveyed on oblast railroads and rivers in 1955, 52.3 per cent was shipped by railroads. The freight conveyed by these 2 media of transportation comprised approximately 0.6 and 5.0 per cent, respectively, of the 1955 rail and river haulage of the RSFSR and Western Siberia. It is presumed that freight shipped by oblast air and automotive transport was negligible.

## 2. Rail

All facets of rail transport are controlled and coordinated by agencies located outside the oblast. Currently, the oblast railroads form part of 3 systems. The section of the Omsk-Tyumen-Sverdlovsk branch of the Trans-Siberian from the oblast western border to the urban area of Vagay belongs to the Sverdlovsk Railroad System, with headquarters at Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovskaya Oblast). The remaining section of this branch, continuing to the E, is subordinate to the Omsk System, with headquarters at Omsk (Omskaya Oblast). The line in the northern part of

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the oblast, from the oblast western boundary E as far as Nori, via Labytnangi and Salekhard, is part of the Pechora System, with headquarters at Kotlas (Arkhangelskaya Oblast). Railroad Division Headquarters within the oblast are located at Ishim (Omsk System) and Tyumen (Sverdlovsk System).

The length of exploited railroads in the oblast (excluding the Salekhard-Nori section of the Pechora Railroad) is approximately 255 miles, of which 225 miles comprise the double-tracked Omsk-Tyumen-Sverdlovsk branch of the Trans-Siberian. The latter line, for which electrification is planned between 1959 and 1965, is the most important transportation artery in the oblast. Connecting the oblast with the Urals and the Kuznets Basin (Kemerovskaya Oblast), the line hauls in coal, oil, commodities, and textiles, while outgoing freight consists of such items as machines, lumber, plywood, wheat, potatoes, meat, canned goods, flax, and furs. The Trans-Siberian branch affords connections with the European USSR industrial centers (including Moskva) and general rail system and with Soviet Asia to the Pacific Coast, via Krasnoyarsk (Krasnoyarskiy Kray) and Chita (Chitinskaya Oblast). Tyumen, Yalutorovsk, and Ishim, located along this line are important rail/river/road transshipment centers. A lumber-carrying railroad spur (presumably single track and narrow gauge), running from Zavodoukovskiy NW to an unknown terminus, is reportedly operative. Current plans envision extending this track to Tobolsk, which is located approximately 185 miles from any railroad.

The completion of the Trans-Polar line of the Pechora Railroad to and beyond Salekhard has opened up increased transport of fuel, supplies, and goods between European USSR and Siberia and has strengthened the supply lines to Soviet Arctic bases and stations along the Northern Sea Route. Prior to construction of this line and the Kotlas-Vorkuta branch of the Pechora Railroad, outgoing freight from the 2 national okrugs of Tyumenskaya Oblast and the northern part of the oblast proper was sent almost entirely to the S of the oblast by river. Lumber was

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then shipped to the relatively unforested oblasts of Western Siberia and Kazakhskaya SSR via Tobolsk, Tyumen, and Omsk, while products of the fish industry were transported by rail to European USSR, the Urals, and other parts of Western Siberia. Currently, a part of the outgoing products from the 2 okrugs and the northern part of the oblast proper is shipped northward by river to Salekhard, where transfer to rail or maritime transport facilities is made. Final destination of a portion of the oblast's outgoing freight is the rapidly developing coal, oil, and gas fields of the Komi ASSR. Incoming freight over this line includes approximately 95 per cent of the coal requirements of Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug.

Railroads are, in general, inadequate to meet the oblast transport demands. The lack of rail lines hinders the growth of the oblast economy, contributes to the spoilage of perishable goods, and limits the mobility of the population. The Omsk-Tyumen-Sverdlovsk line has repeatedly been the object of censure. It has been reported that the line's train-movement schedule has systematically been underfulfilled, with as many as 25,000 cars simultaneously standing idle on sidings at Tyumen enterprises alone. The administrations of the Omsk Railroad and its Ishim Division have been criticized for their inefficiency in distributing rolling stock facilities. An example indicating this state of affairs concerns the Ishim meat combine, which during a normal day's activity requires 8 refrigerator cars; yet, the combine was allotted only one car in 15 days. Another target of criticism is irrational shipping. Building materials, for instance, can be shipped only by water from Tyumen to Salekhard, a distance of over 1,000 miles, requiring the entire navigation season of 150 days. Yet, Salekhard is connected by rail with the highly industrialized Central Economic Region, which could supply building materials to the Yamalo-Nenetskiy capital more rapidly and in more quantity.

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3. Water

Maritime shipping along the oblast Arctic coastline and in Ob Bay is controlled by the Chief Directorate of the Northern Sea Route, subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet. Headquarters of the Northern Sea Route shipping administration which has jurisdiction over maritime traffic as far E as Tiksi Bay, thus including Tyumenskaya Oblast, is located in Murmansk. Salekhard, a port lying up-river from the Ob delta, is an important rail/water transshipment point for fuel and supplies from European USSR and Siberian sources and destined for ports and stations along the Northern Sea Route and for incoming shipments of goods from the European USSR and the Soviet Far East intended for the Siberian hinterland. Novyy Port is the only coastal port in the oblast. A non-urban area lying on Ob Bay, it serves chiefly as a transshipment point between ocean and river craft and as a fueling station for Northern Sea Route shipping.

River shipping within the oblast is under the control of the RSFSR Ministry of River Fleet. The total length of the inland waterways is approximately 8,400 miles. The utilization of oblast rivers for transport is seasonal, the navigation period generally lasting for about 150 days. The best period for navigation is from mid-May to mid-October. During this time, the waters reach their high mark and often inundate the surrounding countryside. The most severe flood conditions occur on the lower courses of the Ob and Irtysh Rivers, where ice jams cause rises of more than 40 feet.

The most important rivers in the oblast are the Ob and its tributary, the Irtysh. Navigable for a distance of over 1,900 miles within the oblast, the Ob is open during the navigation season to vessels drawing up to 13 feet, except where shifting alluvial deposits limit the depth at the Ob delta. The Irtysh flows N for a distance of over 550 miles within the oblast. From its confluence with the Ob on to Cmsk, a distance of over 1,000 miles, the Irtysh has a minimum channel depth of

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over 6.5 feet. The great significance of the Irtysh lies in the fact that, through the Ob and the Irtysh tributaries, connections are afforded between the Eastern Urals, the Northern Sea Route, Central Siberia, and the Far East. The Irtysh is also connected with the Trans-Siberian Railroad at Omsk and with the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad at Semipalatinsk (Kazakhskaya SSR). Thus, the oblast's 2 major waterways carry such freight as timber, grain and dairy products, furs and hides, and machinery southward to rail/river transshipment centers outside the oblast and northward to river/rail/maritime transshipment facilities at Salekhard and Novyy Port. The Ob, flowing generally from E to W, with a limiting depth of slightly over 6.5 feet, affords commercial connections to such important industrial and rail/river transshipment points to the E as Novosibirsk in Novosibirskaya Oblast and Barnaul and Biysk in Altayskiy Kray. Ob Bay, which is over 500 miles long, is serviced by ice breakers. Channels are marked, and a radio station at Novyy Port reportedly aids navigation.

The principal tributary of the Irtysh, the Tobol River, generally permits navigation by barges of 400-500 tons; however, during spring high water, tanker barges of 2,800 metric-ton capacity can reach Kurgan (Kurganskaya Oblast), a rail/river transshipment point. The Iset, Tura, and Tavda Rivers, which flow into the Tobol, are chiefly used for the floating of lumber. The Ishim River, the largest left tributary of the Irtysh, is navigable for approximately 25 miles in Vikulovskiy Rayon.

In the conditions of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug, river transport is of special significance. For lack of railroads and adequate automotive transport facilities, rivers are used to ship freight, haul passengers, and to deliver mail. In Table XII are listed the main okrug rivers used for navigation and flotage.

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TABLE XII

KHANTY-MANSIYSKIY NATSIONALNYY  
OKRUG RIVERS AND THEIR UTILIZATION

River	Total Length on Okrug Territory (in Miles)	Maximal Utilization of River (in Miles)		Maximal Utilization of River (in Per Cent of Total Length)
		for Navigation	for Flotage	
Ob	757	757	757	100
Irtys	146	146 <sup>a/</sup>	146	100
Konda	684	500	435	73
Severnaya				
Sosva	553	236	87	43
Vakh	698	289	na	41
Bolshoy Yugan	357	224 <sup>b/</sup>	na	63
Lyapin	293	112	na	38
Kazym	404	249 <sup>b/</sup>	na	62
Total	3,892	2,513		65

<sup>a/</sup> During high water level.<sup>b/</sup> Used regularly only by postal craft.

Of the approximately 3,900 miles of waterways formed by the 8 main okrug rivers, 2,513 miles, or 65 per cent, are navigable. Outgoing freight shipped (1955) on oblast rivers consists of lumber (95 per cent of total), fish and fish products (about 3 per cent), and agricultural products (0.3 per cent). Receipts consist of such items as coal and oil (41 per cent of total tonnage); salt for fish processing (18 per cent); grains and flour (27 per cent); textiles, footwear, ready-made clothing and metal consumer goods (approximately 5 per cent); and industrial equipment (8 per cent). Such rivers as the Taz and Nadym are used primarily for lumber flotage and fishing. Save for the Ob and Irtys on which ice formation is highly irregular, the frozen surface of okrug (as well as oblast) rivers is used to support vehicular traffic during the winter months.

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Intermittently, the conduct of oblast river traffic has been the subject of criticism. It has been repeatedly asserted that the possibilities offered by river transport are not fully utilized and, as a consequence, the railroad must assume the additional burden. Oblast representatives, irked by the location of the administrative headquarters of the Irtysh Shipping Line at Omsk, have pointed out that the oblast handles approximately 60 per cent of all freight shipped on the Ob and Irtysh Rivers.

As for many areas of the USSR, ambitious plans for large-scale technological projects have been considered from time to time which would affect Tyumenskaya Oblast. In the following discussion, it should be borne in mind that such planned projects are frequently not implemented at all or, if so, are sometimes abandoned, even after several years of construction.

For over half a century, both Russian and Soviet hydro-graphic specialists and government officials have been concerned by the gradual lowering of the water level of the Caspian Sea. In order to remedy the situation, various plans were evolved, the last of which (1949) bears the name of the formulator, Davydov. The planned project envisions 2 stages, the first of which would be the creation of a "Siberian Sea" through the utilization of the waters of the Ob and Irtysh. According to the plan, a dam would be constructed on the Ob <sup>N</sup> of its confluence with the Irtysh. The dam would raise the water level of the rivers and would form an immense reservoir (96,550 square miles) equal to half the area of the Caspian Sea. From the Siberian Sea, water would flow by a special canal from the city of Kurgan, then along the channel of the River Tobol, and finally to the Aral Sea via the Turgay Gates and the valley of the Turgay River. The Turgay Gates, a long, narrow, lake-filled depression situated in Kustanayskaya Oblast (Kazakhskaya SSR), connect the Turan lowland and the West Siberian lowland. The Turgay River flows through Kustanayskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts (Kazakhskaya



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SSR). Ultimately the water from the Aral Sea would flow into the Caspian Sea, which could then maintain the desired water level. The execution of this plan would make maritime ports of Tobolsk and some other West Siberian cities.

The second stage of the Davydov plan envisions the utilization of the waters of the Yenisey River through the building of a dam. A second Siberian Sea, equaling the area of West Germany and accommodating ocean vessels, would be formed. The Kas River, located in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, is connected to the Ket River, a tributary of the Ob River, by a canal. Thus, water from the first Siberian Sea would flow into the second, and the urban areas of Tyumenskaya Oblast would be connected by a maritime route with Tomsk (Tomskaya Oblast), Omsk, Barnaul, and Krasnoyarsk.

The Davydov plan, if completed, would help to solve Tyumenskaya Oblast's (and Siberia's) transportation problems, maintain the desired water level on the Caspian Sea, irrigate over 60 million acres of land in Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia, contribute to the power supply of these regions, and even improve the climate of Central Siberia and Central Asia.

Plans have also been drawn up for improving the water transport system of the western part of the oblast. The Iset River, a tributary of the Tobol flowing from the Eastern Urals, is connected with the Chusovaya River (in Sverdlovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts) by a low-water canal which would be deepened by the construction of hydro-technical sites on the Ob and the upper reaches of the Kama River. With the fructification of this scheme, egress by water from the oblast to the Black and Caspian Seas would be possible for vessels drawing about 4.5 feet of water.

#### 4. Highway

All of the oblast's important roads are located S of the 58th parallel. In general, the roads are not passable after heavy rains, snowfalls, and thaws.

An important road in the oblast leads from Tyumen

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to Tobolsk. Contributing to the significance of this road is the fact that Tobolsk, the second largest industrial center of the oblast (after Tyumen), has no rail connections with the areas located in the southern part of the oblast. The section of this road running N of Tobolsk to Uvat is used periodically for the trucking of lumber.

The most important road junctions are Tyumen and Ishim. From the oblast capital radiate roads affording inter- and intra-oblast connections. A road running W from Tyumen provides access to Sverdlovsk, while another running S leads to Kurgan via the road junction of Isetskoye. The road running ESE from the oblast center and paralleling the branch of the Trans-Siberian provides access to Omsk via Ishim.

Tyumen, Yalutorovsk, Zavodoukovskiy, and Ishim are rail/road transshipment points.

#### 5. Projected Pipeline

Recent information indicates that a natural-gas pipeline between the Berezovo fields and Gazli (Uzbekskaya SSR), via Sverdlovsk, will be built during the Seven Year Plan (1959-1965). Branch lines from the Berezovo-Sverdlovsk section would carry fuel to Perm and Solikamsk in Permskaya Oblast.

#### 6. Air

The bulk of civil air freight, passenger, and mail service to and from the oblast is coordinated by the West Siberian Directorate of Civil Air Fleet, with headquarters in Novosibirsk. Tyumen is connected by air to Moskva via Kazan (Tatarskaya ASSR) and with Sverdlovsk. All-Union Civil Air Fleet flights originating in Moskva connect the oblast center with Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, and Ust-Kamenogorsk in Kazakhskaya SSR. The Territorial Directorate of Civil Air Fleet has the responsibility for operating the civil airfields at Salekhard, Tobolsk, and Novyy Port, while sharing with the Soviet Air Force responsibility for operating the joint civil/military airfield at Tyumen.

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Regular intra-oblast air service, conveying passengers, freight, and mail, reportedly operates between the oblast center and Novyy Port, via Tobolsk and Salekhard. An airfield site on this line may be located at Khanty-Mansiysk. Medical air facilities exist for serving the population in remote areas, particularly in the 2 okrugs.

Polar Aviation, a subsidiary directorate of the Northern Sea Route administration reportedly maintains at least 2 Polar air stations in the far N of the oblast above Novyy Port, one on the W side of Ob Bay and one on the E side. Connections could thus be made along the Polar Aviation routes to the W with Arkhangelsk and eventually Leningrad and Moskva and to the E with Magadanskaya Oblast.

#### 7. Telecommunications

Operation of civilian telecommunications networks in the oblast is controlled by the Oblast Executive Committee Directorate of Communications, subordinate to the RSFSR Ministry of Communications in Moskva. The security of telecommunications facilities is the responsibility of the MVD.

Fragmentary Soviet data (1956) indicate that radio stations are located at Tyumen, Tobolsk, Khanty-Mansiysk, Berezovo, and Salekhard, and at the non-urban areas of Kondinskoye (62-28N 66-03E), Muzhi (65-22N 66-40E) and Novyy Port. Salekhard and Tobolsk have radio sending transmitters for harbor traffic direction. At least 182 collective farm radio substations are currently operative.

Since the beginning of 1954, the installation of radio facilities has received special attention in the oblast: in 1954 alone, at least 49 collective farm radio substations and over 6,000 radio outlets were set up in various collective farm villages. Emphasis was placed on the radiofication of Ishimskiy Rayon (one of the oblast's chief areas for virgin and fallow land development), where 5 radio stations and 1,115 radio outlets were installed on collective farms, and of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug, where more than 80 per cent of all

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collective farm homes have some kind of radio receiving facility. The 1955 rural radiofication plan for the Khanty-Mansi District envisioned the installation of 35 wired radio centers and 8 feeder lines. Seven of the latter were to be connected with collective farm wired radio centers.

. An amateur television station, probably the precursor of a more precisely engineered facility, was reported under construction in Tyumen in 1956. There is a microwave radio relay link between Sverdlovsk and Tobolsk.

An unconfirmed report states that in 1947 every village soviet and industrial area in the 2 national districts had radio, telephone, and telegraph communications. Telephone connections between Salekhard and Tyumen and Moskva were available, while a telephone line, part of which ran under the Ob River, provided communications from Vorkuta (Komi ASSR) to an unspecified area on the Nadym River. Telegraph-line communications are reportedly operative between Tobolsk and Berezovo.

Among the criticisms directed at oblast and rayon communications offices are the poor maintenance of facilities, shortage of radio tubes, loudspeakers and batteries, and a lack of radio spare parts. The unavailability of spare parts has caused several wired radio centers and a large number of radio receivers to remain idle.

#### D. Utilities

As is generally true for Western Siberia, most of Tyumenskaya Oblast's urban areas and probably all rural areas lack organized and adequate utilities systems. Contributing to this phenomenon have been the failure of construction to keep pace with increasing urbanization, the allocation of the major share of Soviet human and material resources to other branches of the economy, and the fact that the oblast has not been denoted as one of the areas for Soviet industrial expansion. The oblast is not connected to any known power grid. Repeated assertions by oblast representatives at USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet sessions indicate

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that electric energy output in the oblast is insufficient to meet industrial and domestic needs. Reportedly (1957), the source of the entire power supply of the city of Tyumen was an obsolete plant of 8,000 kw. capacity and 2 rail-mounted mobile power units. It was reported that the low power output hindered the building of more electric power stations, precluded the installation of a sewerage system, restricted the supply of electrical energy from Tyumen to the industrial and commercial cities of Ishim and Tobolsk, and impeded the erection of a bridge over the Tura River at the oblast center. While power stations were under construction in both Tyumen (thermal and hydroelectric) and Ishim (type unidentified), reports indicate that owing to the scarcity of materials, inadequate budgetary allocations, or failure to utilize allotted funds, the stations were being built much too slowly. Illustrative of the latter problem was the situation prevailing in the construction of the power plant at Ishim. In 1957, 17.9 million rubles were allocated, but at the conclusion of the year only 12.7 million rubles had been spent (officially, 4 rubles are equal to one dollar).

A partial solution of the oblast power problems was proposed by 2 deputies, who stated that if the city of Tyumen were connected to the Urals power grid (eventually to be connected with the power plant in Kuybyshev) by the erection of a 62-mile-long high-tension line, power adequate for the industrial and domestic needs of the oblast center, as well as of Ishim and Tobolsk, would be made available. Power shortages, however, would still remain in Salekhard and Khanty-Mansiysk--the 2 okrug centers--and the northern rural rayons. There is no current evidence that this projected solution has been adopted or implemented.

The oblast major urban areas, Tyumen, Tobolsk, and Ishim, have sufficient supplies of potable water, but piped distribution systems for the most part extend only to new apartment housing developments. The majority of the inhabitants obtain water from wells, public taps at street corner and distribution stations, which consist of centrally

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located points where water is pumped from a well or a main. Most of the smaller cities, settlements, and rural areas do not have a developed supply system and rely directly on wells, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Tyumen has only a rudimentary sewage disposal system, which is limited in extent to the central sections and to new residential developments. In general, urban as well as rural areas discharge raw, untreated sewage into rivers and streams. The majority of urban and rural inhabitants utilize pit latrines or cesspools.

Probably peat is the chief fuel used in oblast industry and also widely used for domestic heating. In rural and northern areas firewood probably constitutes the major fuel supply. Central heating may be available to some public buildings and residences in Tyumen.

Information on the gasification of urban and rural areas is only fragmentary. Significant natural gas deposits are reported to be located in Berezovskiy Rayon, and as of July 1956 one well had been surveyed and drilling begun. At approximately the same time, plans were made for the construction of the Berezovo-Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovskaya Oblast) gas pipeline. A very general statement at the end of 1957 hinted that increased utilization of gas for at least industrial purposes was envisioned, and that by 1965 gas would comprise from 25 to 26 per cent of West Siberia's fuel balance. Of all oblast urban areas, probably only the workers' settlement of Berezovo, located in the vicinity of the gas deposits, has a gas distribution system. It is presumed that in other urban areas gas is either extremely limited or entirely unavailable, while in rural areas gas distribution systems are non-existent.

Tyumen and Tobolsk are reported to have intra-city bus systems, bus service in the latter city having commenced in 1955. Inter-city bus lines operate between Tyumen and Tobolsk. For approximately 8 months of the year, transportation in the northern part of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug and the entire Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug is by reindeer, horse, or sled.

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E. Economic Characteristics1. General

The oblast has a severe, continental climate. On the W the Urals act as a barrier partially prohibiting the flow of moist and relatively warm air masses. On the N, however, the Arctic winds intrude unimpeded from the Kara Sea. From the S flow warm air masses from Kazakhstan, causing great variability in, and changeability of, climate and weather.

The growing season is of short duration, lasting in the southern part of the oblast for 157-162 days. Here, frosts usually begin at the end of August, and summer commences during the first half of June. In the Khanty-Mansiyskiy National District the vegetation period is somewhat shorter, lasting for 118-125 days. In the extreme northern part of the oblast (Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug), the snow cover is usually of 270 days duration. Permafrost abounds in the 2 okrugs and the northern part of the oblast proper.

The chief commercial waterways, the Ob and its affluent, the Irtysh, are navigable throughout the oblast. During the navigation season these rivers are used to transport timber, fuel, and agricultural and industrial products. The Ob and Irtysh are subject to periodic floods, especially at their confluence near Khanty-Mansiysk. It is reported that the 2 rivers have the greatest hydroelectric potential in the USSR, but it is largely unrealized at present as far as Tyumenskaya Oblast is concerned. Lakes and marshes abound in the area, with over 50 and 25 per cent, respectively, of the territory of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy and Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrugs being occupied by marshes and various bodies of water. The numerous lakes, bays, and rivers greatly contribute to the bountiful supply of fish and potable water.

Save for a small area of oblast territory below the 56th parallel where black earth prevails, and along rivers where alluvial soils predominate, the oblast soils are sandy podzols. In the northern

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part of the oblast where the tundra and permafrost reign, any significant crop cultivation is impossible. Forests, containing an estimated 2.4 billion cubic meters of timber, occupy over 17 per cent of oblast territory. Pine, comprising more than 50 per cent of the timber reserves, and birch, constituting 18 per cent, predominate.

Recent explorations indicate that the oblast has been endowed with more natural resources than was revealed by earlier investigations. The area has deposits of asbestos and marble, tremendous reserves of peat (40 per cent of the West Siberian total), and quartz sand. A natural gas deposit estimated at 16 billion cubic meters was discovered between 1953 and 1956 in Bereзовskiy Rayon; additional gas reserves estimated at 30 billion cubic meters have been revealed by preliminary investigations elsewhere in the rayon. Further, geological explorations (1957) located other gas and oil deposits in the northwestern part of the oblast. Large deposits of lignite have been located in the northern part of the oblast. Other resources include the very bountiful hydroelectric potential of the Ob and Irtysh Rivers, the plentiful timber supplies, and the considerable reserves of fish and fur-bearing animals.

Tyumenskaya Oblast has always lagged in industrial development in comparison with its neighboring administrative-territorial units in the West Siberian Economic Region. The largest branches of oblast industry are those processing fish, agricultural crops, and timber. Coal for the significant metalworking and machine building industry is shipped from the Kuznets Coal Basin (Kemerovskaya Oblast), while metal is brought in from the Urals region (primarily Sverdlovskaya Oblast). The unimportant light industry (excluding the food industry) processes leather and manufactures footwear. All furs are sent for processing to Omskaya, Tomskaya and other oblasts.

Animal husbandry, providing the basis for the important food processing industry is carried on in the southern part of the oblast,



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while fishing is the main activity of the 2 okrugs. Wheat is the oblast's chief grain crop.

The regionalization of Tyumenskaya Oblast (see Table XIII) is based on industrial and agricultural activity, administrative and political factors, and transport systems. The 4 economic-geographic regions are: (1) the Lower Tobol River Region, its economy oriented toward the support of Tyumen and Tobolsk; (2) the Ishim-Vagay River Region, comprising the Ishim industrial, agricultural, and transport complex; (3) the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug, established partly for political and administrative reasons, with economic support to Khanty-Mansiysk and Berezovo; and (4) the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug, again established for political and administrative reasons, with transport and industry focusing chiefly on Salekhard, Labytnangi, and the Arctic maritime port, Novyy Port.

The Lower Tobol River Region<sup>1/</sup> ranks first in oblast industrial output, number of urban areas, and total population. The region has the best transport system and ranks second in agricultural output. The Ishim-Vagay River Region<sup>2/</sup>, the oblast main area of virgin and fallow lands development, is the chief agricultural area. The region ranks second in industrial output, in population, and in urban population. Of the remaining regions, comprising the 2 Okrugs, the Khanty-Mansi District is the more important industrially. Of special significance are the Berezovskiy Rayon gas deposits, which the Twentieth Party Congress marked for development. The Yamalo-Nentsy District has an important railroad line and is situated on the Northern Sea Route. Industrially and agriculturally, the latter region has the lowest potential for development.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes the following rayons: Uvatskiy, Tobolskiy, Dubrovinskiy, Baykalovskiy, Nizhne-Tavdinskiy, Yarkovskiy, Velizhanskiy, Tyumenskiy, Yurginskiy, Yalutorovskiy, Isetskiy, Uporovskiy, Novo-Zaimskiy, Omutinskiy, and Armizonskiy.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes the following rayons: Vagayskiy, Aromashevskiy, Vikulovskiy, Sorokinskiy, Golyshmanovskiy, Abatskiy, Ishimskiy, Berdyuzhskiy, Kazanskiy, and Maslyanskiy.

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TABLE XIII

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF OBLAST ECONOMIC REGIONS

I. Lower Tobol River Region

Total area (sq. mi.)	33,192
Per cent of oblast total:	6.0
Total population:	610,600
Per cent of oblast total:	53.2

Chief Resources: Timber reserves (14 per cent of oblast total in 1955).

Industry: Accounts for 68.6 per cent of gross industrial product of oblast (1955). Chiefly concentrated in Tyumen (40.1 per cent of oblast total output), Tobolsk (about 16 per cent), and Yalutorovsk (about 6.0 per cent). Metalworking, including machine building (comprising 20.8 per cent of total gross industrial product of oblast in 1955) concentrated chiefly in Tyumen; shipbuilding and woodworking in Tyumen and Tobolsk.

Agriculture: About 40 per cent of oblast agriculturally useful land and over 40 per cent of livestock. Virgin and fallow lands development. Chief grain crops: wheat, rye, oats, and barley. Potatoes and vegetables cultivated in extreme southwestern rayons and around Tyumen. Intensive dairy farming and pig raising.

Transport: Omsk-Tyumen-Sverdlovsk branch of Trans-Siberian RR; possible narrow gauge line from Yalutorovsk N to unidentified lumbering area. Seasonal river traffic on Tura, Tavda, and Tobol Rivers. Main rail/river/road junctions and transshipment points: Tyumen and Yalutorovsk.

II. Ishim-Vagay River Region

Total area (sq. mi.)	18,623
Per cent of oblast total:	3.4
Total population:	323,200
Per cent of oblast total:	28.2

Chief Resources: Large timber reserves; virgin and fallow lands.

Industry: Accounts for approximately 15.2 per cent of oblast gross industrial product. Concentrated mainly in Ishim (11.8 per cent of oblast total output), which is an important food processing center, especially for butter, and produces auto trailers and locomotive spare parts.

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Agriculture: Chief virgin and fallow lands development area; contains approximately 60 per cent of oblast agriculturally useful land; intensive animal husbandry (dairy cattle and some pig and sheep raising). Chief grain crop is wheat; rye occupies less than 25 per cent of areas sown to grain; oats and barley grown.

Transport: Omsk-Tyumen-Sverdlovsk branch of Trans-Siberian RR; seasonal river traffic on Ishim and Vagay Rivers, with connections to Irtysh and Ob Rivers. Major rail/river/road junction and transshipment point: Ishim.

### III. Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug

Total area (sq. mi.)	212,664
Per cent of oblast total:	38.4
Total population:	127,200
Per cent of oblast total:	11.1

Chief Resources: About 40 per cent of oblast timber reserves; fish plentiful in okrug rivers; many fur-bearing animals. Berezovo District natural gas deposits (est. to contain 46 billion c.m. of natural gas). Hydroelectric resources of Ob and Irtysh Rivers reported to be USSR's greatest. Peat and lignite deposits reportedly significant.

Industry: Accounts for about 9 per cent of oblast gross industrial product. Concentrated chiefly in Khanty-Mansiysk and Berezovo. Largest branch of industry is fish industry (50 per cent of okrug total industrial output in 1955). Lumber industry (24 per cent of regional output in 1954).

Transport: Chiefly by river; land traffic by reindeer and horse. No railroads or important roads. River port: Khanty-Mansiysk.

### IV. Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug

Total area (sq. mi.)	289,691
Per cent of total area:	52.2
Total population:	85,500
Per cent of oblast total:	7.5

Chief Resources: Fish, fur-bearing animals (produces about 50 per cent of oblast fur yield); timber (in S); along western central border are deposits of iron ore, rare metals, lignite, peat, and building materials.

Industry: Accounts for approximately 7 per cent of oblast gross industrial product. Concentrated in Salekhard and Labytnangi.

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## Agriculture:

Chief branches: fishing (over 33 per cent of oblast total fish catch); reindeer breeding. Crops insignificant: cabbages, carrots, potatoes, and fodder crops reportedly grown beyond Arctic Circle.

## Transport:

Trans-Polar line of Pechora RR System. Seasonal river and maritime traffic. River/rail transshipment point on Ob River: Salekhard (important for Northern Sea Route). Maritime port on Northern Sea Route and maritime/river transshipment point: Novyy Port.

2. Industry

The gross industrial product (GIP) of Tyumenskaya Oblast in 1957 accounted for 0.117, 0.185, and 2.64 per cent, respectively, of gross industrial production in the USSR, RSFSR, and West Siberian Economic Region. In all cases the oblast proportional share of GIP had declined in comparison with 1950 and 1955, and with the exception of Kurganskaya Oblast was the lowest of the 7 administrative-territorial units of West Siberia. Within the region only Tyumenskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts failed to increase their share of USSR industrial output between 1950 and 1957. Statistical indices reflect the oblast failure to match the RSFSR or regional average increase in capital investment or industrial growth rates for these years. The oblast's declining share of production is attributable to a number of factors, chief of which are the Soviet emphasis on building up industry in more favorably located areas, the lack of adequate transport and power facilities, the severe climate, and the shortage of labor.

The urban areas of the oblast accounted for approximately 99 per cent of the gross industrial product in 1955 (see Table XIV). The 3 cities of oblast subordination alone (Tyumen, Tobolsk, and Ishim) contributed almost 70 per cent of oblast total GIP. The 2 okrugs' share of oblast industrial output amounted to over 15 per cent, of which almost 11 per cent was contributed by the okrug centers (Khanty-Mansiysk and Salekhard). Tyumen, contributing over 40 per cent of oblast industrial

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TABLE XIV

URBAN AREA SHARE OF OBLAST GROSS  
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT BY REGIONS: 1955  
(in per cent)

<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Western Siberia</u>	<u>RSFSR</u>	<u>USSR</u>
Tyumen	40.079	1.163	0.0789	0.0505
Tobolsk	16.349	0.474	0.0322	0.0206
Ishim	11.825	0.343	0.0233	0.0149
Yalutorovsk	5.952	0.173	0.0117	0.0075
Khanty-Mansiysk	5.952	0.173	0.0117	0.0075
Salekhard	4.921	0.143	0.0097	0.0062
Berezovo	2.698	0.078	0.0053	0.0034
Other	10.792	0.312	0.0214	0.0136
Total	98.568	2.859	0.1942	0.1242

output, is the chief industrial center. Tobolsk and Ishim are second and third, producing together over 28 per cent of total output.

The proportional share of oblast gross industrial production in 1955 by branch of industry is shown in Table XV.

TABLE XV

SHARE OF BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY IN OBLAST  
GROSS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Food processing	35.0
Incl: fish-processing	(5.1)
canning	(11.2)
butter-cheese mfr.	(3.6)
Lumbering and woodworking	26.2
Machine building and metal- working	20.8
Chemical	6.4
Light industry	5.1
Other	6.5
Total	100.0

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The machine building and metalworking industry is concentrated in Tyumen. Of special significance is the Tyumen Battery Plant (Target 0156-0049), which produces an annual estimated 1,250 metric tons of batteries, or 1.7 per cent of Sino-Soviet bloc production and 2.6 per cent of USSR output (1956). Other targeted industrial installations significantly contributing to the machine building and metalworking industry are the Tyumen Infra Red Equipment Plant (Target 0156-0442), Tyumen Construction Machinery Plant (Target 0156-0345), Tyumen Machine Tool Plant (Target 0156-0336), and Tyumen Shipyard (Target 0156-0025). The last installation produces floating cranes; river steamers, pontoons, and commercial fishing craft and possesses facilities to repair such equipment. Output of plants in Ishim includes auto trailers and locomotive spare parts; and Tobolsk, Salekhard, and Khanty-Mansiysk contain river ship repair facilities.

Food processing is the largest branch of industry in the republic. The most important centers of the food industry are Tyumen, Tobolsk, Ishim, and Yalutorovsk. Reportedly 88 plants in the oblast are engaged in butter manufacture and milk canning. Twenty plants are concerned with the processing and canning of fish, chiefly in Tyumen, Salekhard, Khanty-Mansiysk, Surgut, and Tazovskoye. The 2 okrugs alone in 1956 produced over 25 million cans of fish.

The oblast lumber industry is reported to have accounted for 1.9 per cent of Soviet production of commercial lumber in 1955. Woodworking plants are located principally along the Trans-Siberian Railroad in such urban areas as Tyumen, Yalutorovsk, and Vinzili.

Light industry plants, primarily engaged in processing leather and manufacturing footwear, are located in Tyumen and Ishim. All furs are sent to Omskaya Oblast for processing.

Most of the industrial activity in the 2 okrugs is concerned with processing of fish, timber, and hides. Together the okrugs account for over 80 per cent of the total oblast fish catch. Fishing is the

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major occupation in Khanty-Mansiyskiy Okrug. In 1956, the fish industry contributed over 50 per cent of okrug total output, while the lumber industry accounted for an additional 24 per cent. The procuring of wild animal furs in Khanty-Mansiyskiy Okrug (4,165 sable pelts in 1955) also contributed significantly to ruble volume of production in this okrug.

Agencies administering oblast industry have been the target of criticism on a number of occasions. Among the most frequent complaints has been that of irrational shipping. Lumber, for instance, abounds in the oblast in exportable quantities; yet, lumber is also imported. The same situation exists in the flour milling industry, 3 mills of which produced 120,000 tons in 1956. A part was exported, while 65,000 tons were imported from Kuybyshev (Kuybyshevskaya Oblast), Irkutsk (Irkutskaya Oblast), and Semipalatinsk (Kazakhskaya SSR). Other censure has involved the USSR and RSFSR State Planning Committees, which were accused of neglecting the development of oblast industry by failing to build a single new plant in the 3 cities of oblast subordination during the past decade. Equipment is reported to be obsolete in the shipbuilding plant in Tyumen, while oblast industry reportedly has failed to provide adequate facilities for the fish industry, thus causing "enormous losses" through fish spoilage. Meat processing plants are said to have inadequate refrigerating and shipping facilities.

Oblast officialdom, however, views the industrial future with optimism. Plans envisioning the trebling of industrial output by 1965 have been proposed. This target seems remote in view of the inadequate transport and power facilities, shortage of labor, and the severe climatic conditions which are not conducive to attracting labor. It is more likely that oblast industrial output will increase by the rate of 7 to 10 per cent a year, probably below the rate of growth for the USSR, RSFSR, and West Siberian Economic Region. The branches of industry which will probably receive emphasis are the Berezovo gas industry, for Soviet

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plans envision that gas will comprise 25 to 28 per cent of the West Siberian fuel balance by 1965; heavy industry, especially the building-materials industry, owing to USSR plans foreseeing the liquidation of the housing shortage in 10-12 years; and the meat-dairy industry, for current plans envision that the USSR will catch up to and surpass the United States in per capita output of meat, milk, and eggs.

### 3. Agriculture

The 2 main branches of agriculture are the cultivation of grain crops and animal husbandry. Agriculturally useful land occupies less than 4 per cent (approximately 10.3 million acres) of the oblast total land area. Distribution of total land in agricultural use is as follows: collective farms--86.6 per cent; state farms and other agricultural enterprises--12.6 per cent; private plots--0.64 per cent; and land used by workers and employees--0.16 per cent. Of the total agricultural land in 1956, about 34 per cent (3.5 million acres) was sown to grain crops, which comprise the bulk of agricultural crops in the oblast (see Table XVI).

TABLE XVI

DISTRIBUTION OF SOWN AREAS: 1956

<u>Type of Agricultural Crop</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Grain Crops	78.2
of which: Wheat	(41.2)
Oats	(22.0)
Winter rye	(13.0)
Peas	(2.0)
Technical Crops	3.7
Potatoes and Vegetables	4.3
Fodder	<u>13.8</u>
Total	100.0



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At the end of 1956 there were 489 collective farms, 32 state farms, and 73 MTS, of which 40 collective and 2 state farms and 4 MTS were in the Khanty-Mansi District and 22 collective and 4 state farms were located in the Nentsy Okrug. The oblast agricultural enterprises were served by 11,550 tractors (in terms of 15 horse-power units) and 4,075 combines (in terms of 15-foot units). Average acreage served by one tractor was approximately 1,500 acres, or 4 times greater than the USSR average (323 acres). The average acreage served by oblast combines was also greater than the USSR average.

The oblast has been part of the USSR virgin and fallow lands development program. Through the years 1954 to 1956, over 930,000 acres of new land were put to agricultural use. As a result, it was reported that 1956 agricultural yields (including animal husbandry products) doubled in comparison with 1955 alone (from over 0.5 million tons to over one million tons). To attain this high yield, however, Soviet data indicate that extensive slaughtering of livestock took place between 1955 and 1956. For instance, horned cattle declined by 4.6 per cent (see Table XVII), pigs by 15.7 per cent, and sheep and goats by 12.5 per cent, an average decrease in all livestock of 10.3 per cent in comparison with 1955. Thus, the Soviet government took special measures to make the 1956 oblast agricultural yield one of the richest in its history.

Livestock herds in the oblast, except for pigs, are smaller than in 1916, just prior to the Revolution. Contributing to this phenomenon have been civil and international wars, forced collectivization and the ensuing slaughter of livestock, and Soviet emphasis on heavy industry at the expense of agriculture. The oblast, nevertheless, exports meat and milk to other USSR regions; however, it has not attained the USSR average milk and meat yield per 250 acres of agriculturally useful land. Data covering the first 7 months of 1957 indicate that Tyumenskaya Oblast ranked 49th among oblasts in the USSR in average milk yield per cow; and during the third and fourth quarters of 1957, it ranked 30th in the RSFSR

## S E C R E T

TABLE XVII  
DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK<sup>a/</sup>  
(Selected Years)

Type	Number of Head (in thousands)					1956 Number in Per Cent of	
	1916	1941	1951	1955	1956	1916	1955
Cattle	775.1	504.2	517.8	703.7	671.5	86.6	95.4
(Cows)	(371.7)	(240.0)	(228.7)	(299.3)	(299.0)	(80.4)	(99.9)
Pigs	277.1	153.3	151.2	384.2	324.0	116.9	84.3
Sheep and Goats	681.8	631.1	402.5	741.4	648.6	95.2	87.5
Horses	423.8	159.9	121.9	161.2	141.1	33.3	87.5
Total	2,157.8	1,664.5	1,193.4	1,990.5	1,785.2	83.0	88.7

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes 438,500 reindeer in oblast (1956).

for milk production per 250 acres of agriculturally useful land.

Illustrative of the oblast problem in catching up to and surpassing the United States average in meat production is the following Soviet report: the United States produces per 250 acres of agriculturally useful land 3,638 pounds of meat; the oblast's output is 1,323 pounds.

One of the chief shortcomings of oblast agriculture is the shortage of tractors, combines, and other agricultural equipment. From 1950 through 1956, the volume of work which should be done by tractor increased 300 per cent, while the number of conventional tractors increased by only 66 per cent. A similar situation prevailed in regard to combines. The work load during the same period increased by 200 per cent, while the number of combines increased by 76 per cent.

Despite the shortage of agricultural equipment, data suggest that an additional  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million acres of oblast virgin land may be cultivated. A Soviet prospectus (1957) estimates an annual crop yield of over 1.8 million tons of grains and other agricultural products. The 1958 agricultural yield appears to be comparable to agricultural yields of 1956, which were the best in Soviet history.

## S E C R E T

V. Urban Areas

Urban areas in Tyumenskaya Oblast total 16<sup>1/</sup> (see Table XVIII). The bulk of the urban population, approximately 70 per cent, lives in the 3 cities of oblast subordination (Tyumen, Ishim, and Tobolsk). An estimated 40.7 per cent of the total urban dwellers live in Tyumen, the capital. Over half of the urban areas are located along the 2 rail lines of the oblast: 7 on the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the S and 2 on the Trans-Polar line in the NW. Virtually all others are located on the major oblast rivers. Of the total urban areas, 12 lie below latitude 58-13N.

URBAN AREAS

TABLE XVIII

URBAN AREA POPULATION RANGES: 1959

<u>Cities of</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Urban Areas</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Cent of</u> <u>Total Population</u>
Over 100,000	1	134,000	40.7
50-100,000	1	55,000	16.7
20-50,000	1	40,000	12.2
10-20,000	3	57,000	17.3
Less than 10,000	<u>10</u>	<u>43,000</u>	<u>13.1</u>
Total	16	329,000	100.0

Tyumenskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

## Tyumen

57-09 N; 65-26 E

Population: 134,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: City of oblast subordination;  
administrative center, Tyumenskaya Oblast;  
administrative center, Tyumenskiy Rayon;  
controls 2 urban settlements (Borovskiy and  
Vinzili) and 18 selsoviets. Contains major  
Party, government, internal security, civil  
defense, and economic agencies of oblast.

Military: Hq, 109th Gds Rifle Div.Airfield: One Class 5 joint military/civil.

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes urban settlement of Surgut. See Page 1, Statistics, Note b.

## S E C R E T

Tyumen  
(Contd.)

Transportation: Important RR center; Div Hq, Sverdlovsk RR System; FR station, engine depot; car repair shop; steam engine house. Significant rail/river/road junction. Port facilities for small craft on Tura River. Air connections with Moskva via Sverdlovsk. Local air connections with Tobolsk, Khanty-Mansiysk, Salekhard, and Novyy Port.

Economic: Central apparatus of Tyumen Council of National Economy (Sovnarkhoz). Major industrial center of oblast and of Lower Tobol River Economic Region; accounts for over 40 per cent of oblast gross industrial product and 0.0505 per cent of USSR gross industrial product (1955). Chief industries: major portion (about 50 per cent) of metalworking and machine building industries; produces est. 1.7 per cent of Sino-Soviet bloc and 2.6 per cent of USSR total output of batteries (1956). Communications and electronic equipment; shipbuilding and repair (diesel ships of 600 to 900-ton cap. and 1,500-ton tank barges); construction machinery; motor vehicles (probably assembly); electrical equipment; woodworking; footwear. One thermal power plant (reported cap. of 8,000 kw in 1957), supplemented by 2 rail-mounted mobile power units. One thermal and one hydroelectric plant under construction.

Education: Pedagogical institute; music school; pedagogical school; medical school; tekhnikums for machine building, woodworking, agriculture, trade, and cooperatives.

Tobolsk

58-12 N; 68-16 E

Population: 55,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: City of oblast subordination; administrative center, Tobolskiy Rayon; controls 18 selsoviets.

Airfield: One Class 5 civil.

Transportation: River/road junction; port facilities on Irtysh and Tobol Rivers; air connections with Tyumen and Sverdlovsk.

Economic: Second industrial center of oblast and Lower Tobol Economic Region; accounts for over 16.3 per cent and 0.0206 per cent of oblast and USSR gross industrial product, respectively (1955). Major industries: machine building and metalworking (about 30 per cent of oblast total); shipbuilding and ship repair; woodworking; food processing; building materials; reported production of jet aircraft power units (unconfirmed).

Education: Pedagogical institute; library tekhnikum; pedagogical school; medical school; zooveterinary school; fish industry tekhnikum.

Ishim

56-09 N; 69-27 E

Population: 40,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: City of oblast subordination; administrative center, Ishimskiy Rayon; controls 22 selsoviets.

## S E C R E T

Ishim  
(Contd.)

Transportation: Important RR center and rail/river/road junction: Div Hq, Omsk RR System; RR station; engine depot; car repair shop; steam engine house.

Economic: Third industrial center of oblast and center of Ishim-Vagay River Economic Region: accounts for approximately 12 and 0.015 per cent of oblast and USSR gross industrial product, respectively (1955). Significant industrial activity: machine building and metalworking (about 20 per cent of oblast total); produces and repairs agricultural machinery; services railroad and automotive transport; food processing; textiles; woodworking; building materials; tanning and footwear. Electric power plant under construction (1957).

Education: Pedagogical institute; agricultural mechanization tekhnikum.

Khanty-Mansiysk  
(Ostyako-Vogulak)

61-00 N; 69-06 E

Population: 20,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: City of okrug subordination; center of Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug; administrative center of Samarovskiy Rayon; controls 12 selsoviets. Major Party, government, internal security, and economic agencies of okrug.

Airfield: Probable airfield site.

Transportation: Important port on Irtysh River near confluence with Ob River.

Economic: Chief industrial center of okrug; accounts for approximately 6 and 0.008 per cent of oblast and USSR gross industrial product, respectively (1955). Chief economic activity: food (fish) processing and canning (about 50 per cent of city's industrial output); woodworking.

Education: Experimental station of Scientific-Research Institute for Polar Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Handicrafts; medical school; pedagogical school.

Yalutorovsk

56-40 N; 66-16 E

Population: 20,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: City of rayon subordination; administrative center of Yalutorovskiy Rayon; controls 2 urban settlements (Zavodo-Petrovskiy and Zavodoukovskiy) and 17 selsoviets.

Transportation: Station on Trans-Siberian RR; on Tobol River; rail/river/road junction.

Economic: Accounts for approximately 6 and 0.008 per cent of oblast and USSR gross industrial product, respectively (1955). Chief industries: food processing (one of largest USSR milk canneries, flour milling, butter manufacturing); woodworking.

## S E C R E T

Salekhard  
(Obdorsk)

66-33 N; 66-40 E  
Population: 17,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: City of okrug subordination;  
 center of Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug;  
 controls one urban settlement (Labytnangi).  
Airfield: One Class 4 civil.  
Transportation: Important rail/river junction  
 and transshipment point for Northern Sea  
 Route; station on Pechora RR; RR ferry con-  
 nects city with Labytnangi; river port on Ob  
 River. Air connections with Tyumen via  
 Tobolsk.  
Economic: Chief industrial center of okrug;  
 accounts for approximately 5 and 0.006 per  
 cent of oblast and USSR gross industrial  
 product, respectively (1955). Industrial  
 activity: fish-canning combine; building and  
 repair of wooden fishing craft; woodworking.  
Education: Cultural-enlightenment school;  
 pedagogical school; medical school; zooveteri-  
 nary tekhnikum.

Berezovo

63-56 N; 69-02 E  
Population: 9,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement; administrative  
 center of Berezovskiy Rayon; controls 10 sel-  
 sovs. Transportation: River port on left bank of  
 Severnaya Sosva River: lumber flotage. To be  
 starting-point of planned Berezovo-Gazli gas  
 pipeline.  
Economic: Accounts for over 2.5 and 0.003 per  
 cent of oblast and USSR gross industrial  
 product, respectively (1955); center of natural  
 gas deposits est. at 46 billion c. m.; glass  
 manufacturing plant. Center of fishing,  
 trapping, and lumbering area.

Zavodo-Petrovskiy

56-50 N; 66-45 E  
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Yalutorovskiy  
 Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Com-  
 mittee.  
Economic: Accounts for over 2 per cent of  
 oblast gross industrial product (1955). Chief  
 industrial activity: building-materials  
 (glass factory); food processing.

Labytnangi

66-39 N; 66-21 E  
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Priural'skiy  
 Rayon, Yamalo-Nenetskiy Natsionalnyy Okrug;  
 subordinate to Salekhard City Executive Com-  
 mittee.  
Transportation: Station on Pechora RR; RR  
 ferry across Ob River to Salekhard; Ob River  
 port.  
Economic: Accounts for over 1.5 per cent of  
 oblast gross industrial product (1955).  
 Center of trapping and fishing area.

## S E C R E T

## Golyshmanovo

56-23 N; 68-23 E  
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement; administrative center of Golyshmanovskiy Rayon; controls 14 selsovets.  
Transportation: Station on Trans-Siberian RR; Vagay River port.  
Economic: Accounts for approximately 1.6 per cent of oblast gross industrial product (1955). Flax mill; industrial logging camp administration; local industry enterprises.

## Zavodoukovskiy

56-30 N; 66-32 E  
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Yalutorovskiy Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Committee.  
Transportation: Station on Trans-Siberian RR; steam engine house. Rail/road transshipment point. RR branch line reportedly laid to NW to serve lumbering concerns.  
Economic: Accounts for 1.5 per cent of oblast gross industrial product (1955). Chief economic activities: industrial logging camp administration (of All-Union importance); textiles; food processing; woodworking. Center of lumbering area.

## Borovskiy

57-03 N; 65-44 E  
Population: 3,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Tyumenskiy Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Committee.  
Transportation: On Trans-Siberian RR; rail/road junction.  
Economic: Accounts for over 0.95 per cent of oblast gross industrial product (1955). Chief industrial activity: food processing; woodworking.

## Lebedevka

56-48 N; 61-57 E  
Population: 3,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Yurginskiy Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Committee.  
Economic: Accounts for approximately one per cent of oblast gross industrial product (1955).

## S E C R E T

Lesnoy

56-57 N; 67-15 E  
Population: 2,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Yurginskiy  
 Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Com-  
 mittee.  
Economic: Accounts for over 0.6 per cent of  
 oblast gross industrial product (1955).

Vagay

56-28 N; 67-18 E  
Population: 2,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Omutinskiy  
 Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Com-  
 mittee.  
Transportation: Station on Trans-Siberian RR;  
 end of Omsk RR System; end of Sverdlovsk RR  
 System.  
Economic: Accounts for approximately 0.6 per  
 cent of oblast gross industrial product  
 (1955).

Vinzili

56-58 N; 65-46 E  
Population: 2,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Tyumenskiy  
 Rayon; subordinate to Rayon Executive Com-  
 mittee.  
Transportation: Station on Trans-Siberian RR;  
 rail/road junction.  
Economic: Accounts for approximately 0.6 per  
 cent of oblast gross industrial product (1955).



